BISMARCK D. T., FRIDAY JUNE 24, 1881.

NO-5.

BRADY THE ACCUSED.

He Depricates the Charges Made Against him in the Newspapers of the Country.

In a Letter he Asks the Govern ment not to Postpone his Case Until September.

An Immediate Grand Jury Investigation and Vindication is What he Desires.

Still At It.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

Albany, June 23.—The agony still continues, and the legislature is seem- seven children at one time. The corresingly no nearer an election than a week pondent to night telegraphed that after ago. The stalwarts are anxious for an the first child was born the pains of labor adjournment sine die, but scarcely dare continued, and on examination by the atattempt to make such a move as they tending physician there were discovered are not certain of success, and the at- to be two instead of one, and the woman tempt might create a revolution and se- was soon delivered of a second child, both cure the election of half breed canidates. The bailets to-day resulted as follows: TO BUCCEED CONKLING.

Wheeler 50; Lapham 17; Potter 53; Haskins 2; Conkling 32; Folger 1. TO SUCCEED PLATT.

nan 53; Crowley 6; Lapham 3; Platt 27; baby. This was considered remarkable, Haskins 5.

Anxious for Trial. \

in the criminal court before Judge Cox, Second Assistant Postmaster General, Brady, through his council, made application to the grand jury to examine at once the subject in which his name is connected with the alleged Star Route ing, the physician arrived in time District Attorney Cockrill, were notified this morning by Shelabargerat Wilson and Col. Totten that they would call up to stay during the remainder of the night

many newspapers in the country have, during the past two or three months daily charged me with committing during my official term as Second Assistant Post master General. [The articles quoted from the Star stated that the Star Route cases would be postponed until September for of the matter I do most earnestly and tribunal for misconduct while in office appear and vindicate myself therefrom. For many weeks the press of the country has been furnished with dispatches and correspondence from Washington to the effect that the government was fully prepared upon the empanneling of the new grand jury, which was completed to-day, to present the testimony which would refollowed by a trial before a petit jury, and my conduct investigated before the latter body. Conviction has been assured as a already accumulated. I come here anxlous to meet the slanderers and chargers I am conscious that the enevitable conclusion of an impartial investigation will be to torever anhihilate the base fabrications against my official conduct and my good name. I am informed, and believe percertain that of defamed under pay from the government to procure testimony against me, and I beheve these persons will, to accomplish apart. their purpose, commit perjury themselves and procure others to do so, knowing my entire innocence. The charges which these disreptuable persons desire to be supported and find me guilty of, I consider it my legal right to have speedidly investigated by a reputable and properly empannelled jury. It is a hardship approaching cruelty, and likely to work in procurement of testimony needed to make a case. These, through the mecapital to all quarters of the country, influence public opinion, and thereby to that degree unfit the minds of men for a fair and impartial trial of the case. Private individuals who would corrupt the source of justice by the use of the press or money, and convict a citizen of an alleged crime would render themselves infamous. This being done by the govern-ment is no less base, and is certainly more reprehensible, inasmuch as no person not officially connected with the prosecution of the case can possibly know the measures and force of the testimony. Therefore it appears plausible, at least, that the newspapers receive their suggestions as to the alleged criminal conduct of persons accused from those em-

promptly placing its case against me, if it has any, before the grand jury of the District of Columbia, where it may be inquired into under the methods recognized as legitimate. However procured, if an indictment follows such an investigation, I ask that I be offered an opportunity to vindicate myself from the charges therein made. You, sir, cannot fail to discover the reasonableness of this request, and will not subject me to the steady streom of diction which is being poured out daily through government channels from Washington into the columns of the press. Very respectfully, T. J. BRADY.

None Got Away. Louisville, June 20.—A few days age the Courier Journal received a special from its Nashville correspondent to the effect that a woman residing in Jackson county in that state, had given birth to girls. The physician gave directions as to the care of both mother and children and prepared to take his leave. Before reaching his house he was recalled, and delivered the woman of another girl baby. He took his leave and was again recalled, Depew 52; Cornell 7; Tremaine 1; Ker-this time bringing to light another girl and the physician was greatly puzzled over the matter. He, however, congratu-WASHINGTON, June 23 .- This morning lated the husband on his good fortune, and departed for home. He had not gone more than half way home before he was overtaken by the excited husband of the woman, who in great haste told him there was still another child to be born. Hastenfrauds. Col. Cook, Attorney General, and to aid in the delivery of the fifth child. The physician was then prevailed on by the husband and father the motion to-day upon the enclosed | He was not slow to accept the invitation, letter of Gen. Brady. It is as follows: and sat down to await developments. \In No. 171 Kansas St., Washington, D. the course of fifteen or twenty minutes he C June 21, 1881.—To Messrs. Shelabarger was again called to the bedside, and soon & Wilson and Enoch Totten; Gents: The the sixth child was breathing the breath lollowing clipped from the Evening Star of life. Morning dawned, and the doctor I assume to be a correct statement of the present situation and the disposition of the again took leave, he having had no sleep government in the matter of the prosecu during the night. He threw himself iton of alleged unlawful practices which across the bed on his arrival home, and was soon sound asleep. About 8 o'clock he was aroused by his wife, who stated that "Mr. B. was at the gate, and wanted to see him immediately." "What's the matter now?" asked the doctor. "Mary the reasons set forth.] To this disposition appears to be going to have another," re- Williams. plied Mr. B. "What, another one!" to be presented against me before a legal exclaimed the doctor. "That's it," said Mr. B. smiling. The doctor got on his I desire the proceedings to be instituted horse and was soon at the house of Mr. in order that I may have opportunity to B. He was too late to be of service as the seventh child had been born a few minutes previous to his arrival. The Doctor remained about the premises during the remainder of the day but his services were not again needed. The gentleman who made the above statement sult in an indictment against me, to be and it is almost in his words, says he has seen the seven babies several times and while not large, weighing from four to certain result to follow the presentation of five pounds each, they appear to be testimony, which it has been industri- healthy and well developed children. ously circulated that the government has The occurrence has created intense excitement in the neighborhood and the people whenever presented to a court of justice. for miles around flock to see the woman and the babies. The husband is described as being of a small stature, in fact exceedingly small, while the wife is said to be strong and healthy. The most singular feature of the children is that all of them character are have blue eyes and so closely resemble each other that it is hard to tell them

Look Out!

OTTAWA, June 22.—An astronomer writing to the city papers, says: As the moon will be at her inferior conjunction on the 25th, and the planets will be but a few degrees out of conjunction, I would repairable injury, that the government advise seamen to get their vesels into safe authorities should permit three or four harbors before that date. Terrific gales unreputable detectives, who appear to the public as being entrusted with the south-east and Atlantic coast Brilliant south-east and Atlantic coast. Brilliant M Carnahan, Wm. A. Falconer, Walter showers of meteors will occur, especially within the tropics. Tides will be unusuence daily sent out from the national ally high in the west. Winds and hurr Rocky Mountains. The month of July will be excessively hot, owing to the heated atmosphere returning from the equatorial regions.

The Death Roll.

NEW YORK, June 23,—A Delhi dispatch notes the death to-day of Jas. Graham who served in Congress twenty years

J. M. Wilson, conductor of the stub train ruvinng between Mankato and Mankato junction, yesterday caught his foot in a frog and was struck by the lo-comotive and killed. He was conductor ployed by the government to work the case up. With these facts in view, I desire you to urge upon it the justice of years.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Committee Decide Upon the Details of the Fourth of July Parade.

Where and how the Procession will Form, and of what it will be Constituted.

The Plans Maturing Nicely, and Bismarck Bound to Outstrip all Rivals.

The Fourth.

It was nine o'clock Saturday evening when Chairman Thompson of the Fourth of July contributors called the meeting to order, the attendance being about the same as on Thursday previous. The report of the committee of fifteen on organization, being called for, Dr. Bently read the following:

Mr. Chairman and Gentleman: -

Your committee of fifteen, appointed to arrange for a proper recognition of the recurrence of our National Anniversary in Bismarck, would respectfully report the following recommendations:

1st. That Capt. J. W. Raymond be made president, Col. Wm. Thompson master of ceremonies at the speaker's stand, Rev. J. G Miller chaplain, and Dr. Wm. A. Bentley reader of the Declaration of Independence.

2nd. That committees be appointed as follows:

Arranging and decorating grounds.— Hon J F Wallace, J H Marshall, John Whalen, George S Kelley, Wm Woods, Frank Donnelly, RB Mason, J A Baker. Robert Bannerman, H A Cliff.

Refreshments.—W. H Stimpson, J. C. Cady, S Lambert, R R Marsh, W H Hurd James G Malloy, Thos McGowan, C W Freede, Valentine Shreek, John Yegen, Austin Logan, Louis Peterson, John Gannon, T W Griffin.

Bull, Chas. M. Cushman, Dr. A. T. Bigelow, Dr. Wm. A. Bentley, Wm. S. Kenney, John Davidson, Arthur Driggs, Chas. Louis and Samuel Whitney.

C. R. Williams, Alex McKenzie, R. R. Marsh.

Races.—Hon. Robert Macnider, Major E B Kirk, Dr R H Porter, Capt Dan Maratta, Justus Bragg, John A Stoyell, C R

Minor amusements.—Foot racing, sack racing, pole climbing, etc.-L N Griffin, Sam Whitney, C A Galloway, R J Truax, M McLear, A Robidou.

Procession.—Col C A Lounsberry, D Stewart, Jas A Emmons, J. P Dunn, G H Fairchild, Justin Smith, R B Mason Con Malloy, CR Williams, Johd Ostland, Jack

State representation in the procession. -Rev J M Bull, John A Stoyell, Hugh McDonald, S H Emerson, D Stewart, W Glitschke.

Reception.—Mayor R B Thurston, exmayor John A McLean, ex-mayor Geo Peoples, Geo P Flannery, W B Watson, Dan Eisenberg, Justus Bragg, C A Weaver, W H Thurston, Wm A Hollembaek, Sig Hanauer, Asa Fisher, M Eppinger, Col E M Brown, Fred Strauss, M L Marsh, M P Slattery, J A Rea, Wm S Kenny, P

Ordinance and fire works-Capt Wm Harmon, Lt Grimes, Maj Wm Woods, C T Peterson, Wm B Bell, Wm A Falconer. Printing-M Halloran, E N Corey, D I Bailey, E A Williams, E A Henderson. Calathumpian parade—C M Cushman, J S Plants, Wm Berkleman, O S Goff. Glass Ball Shooting.-W B Bell, Dr. A T Bigelow, J A Baker, Den Howe.

Invitations.-J W Raymond, Col. C A Lounsberry, Alex: McKenzie, John Davidson, J E Carland.

Dancing-M L Marsh, BE Lawrence, A S Leopoid, G M Baer, Joe Deitrich, J Bragg, Jas C Bushby, Levi Eisenberg, Wm Pye, jr., Wm Von Kuster.

Base ball-Wm B Bell, O S Goff, John Davidson, jr., C Cramer, Jas C Bushby. Your committee would further recom-

mend the following order of procession to the grounds, the details of which shall be under the control of the chief marshal. 1.—Band.

Orator of the day, Mayor of Bismarck, master of ceremonies and chaplain

in open barouche. 3.—City and county officers in carriages. 4.—Fire department. 5.—Sabbath School children under charge

of their teachers. 6.-Citizens with teams, representing the various industries, merchants, bankers, artisans, professions and laborers.

7.-Citizens and visitors in carriages and on foot.

Your committee would further recommend that a general invitation be extended to the public to join with us in the festivities of the day, also that ample table room be provided, and the committee on refreshments to have charge thereof, and who shall invite the people to partake free of charge when their preparations for the same are made.

As there has been about \$800 subscrib-

as follows: Preparing grounds and track.......\$150 Base ball Printing 50 THE RACES.

four to eater, three to start, entrance fee man, having for the last five years been 10 per cent. of highest money. First connected with a band who have swinhorse in the race, \$75; Second, \$35; dled the merchants in Boston, Philadel-Third \$15,

Running race for all horses, distance committee. Three at least to enter and two start | Entrance fee 10 per cent. of highest money. First horse, \$35; Second, \$15; Third, \$5.

Pony face upon same terms as above, except that it be a single dash of onefourth mile. First pony, \$25; Second, \$10; Third, \$5.

Foot race, 100 yards. No entrance fee. First man, \$10; second, \$5.

Sack race, same as foot race. First branch.

man, \$10, second, \$5. Your committee would further recommend that the privilege of a restaurant booth for the sale of ice cream, straw berries, fruits, lemonade, etc., be disposed of by the Treasurer to four different par lies at five dollars each, and that A. Cres sey be permitted to open a booth for the

We would further recommend that no Vocal music.-F. J. Call, Rev. Jas. M. intoxicating or malt liquors be allowed to be sold upon the grounds, and that the firing of crackers be prohibited on account of the danger to ladies and chil-Instrumental music.—J. W. Raymond, president promptly all transactions connected with their duties as such com-

same purpose free of charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted, W. A. BENTLEY, Sec.

At the conclusion of the reading of the above report, C. M. Cushman moved that there be inserted in the report a special invitation to the citizens of Mandan to participate. He did not believe there should be any local jealousies, and depreciated the jealousies existing between Minnespolis and St. Paul.

Hon. I. F. Wallace was in favor of ri valry in a generous spirit, and believed it

resulted in good.

The question of adopting the report as a whole or section, by section, was then discussed, and on motion the appointment of J. W. Raymond as President of the day was unanimously confirmed. The remainder of the report was then adopted entire, without a dissenting voice.

On motion the committee on invitation was then instructed to extend a special invitation to the people of Fort Lincoln and of Morton, Kidder, Emmons, Stuttsman and Stevens counties.

C. M. Cushman moved that a vote of thanks be extended to R. R. Marsh and Alex. McKenzie for their efforts in inaugurating the movement leading to this celebration.

Adjourned until to-morrow evening.

A Programme.

The Fourth of July committee on procession met at the postoffice yesterday afternoon, Col. C. A. Lounsberry being called to the chair. After preliminary discussion, it was resolved that the procession should form on Thayer street with the head resting on Third street facing west, and should afterward take up the following line of march:

Down Thayer to First street; down First street to Main street; up Main street to the grounds. The ringing of the fire pointed toward the zenith. bell, one stroke each minute for fifteen minutes shall be a signal for the procescession to form, and it will move at the word of command. The detail and order of the parade was

arranged as follows:

President of the day, accompanied by the orator and chaplain, mounted. Marshal and assistants.

Carriage containing the Goddess of iberty and thirteen young ladies, representing the original states.

Carriages containg twenty-five coung ladies, representing the additional states of the Union.

Carriage containing ten little misses, representing the territories, with Dakota in the most prominent position. City and county officials in carriages.

Fire department. Sunday school children, other societies rganizations and visitors. Citizens in carriages, on horseback and

Trades and business representations. The Calathumpian parade and march of the horribles.

THE SUMMING UP.

New Orleans Reports Sun Strokes, and Havana Yellow Fever and Small Pox.

The Cornell Crew in London Preparing to Win a Victory for America.

ed, we would recommend that it be used A Bride and Groom in New York Drowned Immediately After Their Wedding.

Confidence Man Caught.

New York. June 23.—Chas. Schaffer, alias Smith, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of defrauding a firm of cigar makers of this city out of 10,000 cigars. Schaffer has obtained great notoriety Trotting-Mile heats, best two in three, throughout the country as a confidence phia and New York out of fully a million dollars. Their modus operandi was to esand heads to be decided by the racing tablish stores in towns and cities and open accounts with wholesale merchants, and by prompt payment establish a good credit. They would then obtain a large quantity of goods, and send them to New York to be sold at auction. When the time for settlement came they would disappear. The profits of recent transactions of this sort, extending over four months in Syracuse, are said to have been \$50,000. Dr. Schafer was manager of this

Bride and Groom Drowned.

NEW YORK, June 23-A Savannah dispatch announces the death at Rogers Mill Pond, of John Middleton and bride. They were crossing the ferry after their wedding when Mrs. Middleton fell into the water. He husband attempted her rescue and both were drowned. When their bodies were recovered they were locked in each others arms.

A Blackmailer.

New York, June 23.-Charles Zolki, dren. And finally, that the chairman of an alleged blackmailer, was brought bethe respective committees report to the fore Justice Power in the Essex Market police court to-day, by Capt. A. A. Lay and Detective Hessesmade. Zolki describes himself as twenty-two years old. and a cigar maker by occupation, residing at No. 22 Orchard street.

The Notables.

LONG BRANCH, June 23-President Garfield did not attend the banquet to night of the 7th regiment veterans, owing to the death of his uncle, Thomas Garfield, in Ohio, and the summoning away of Doctor Boynton, Mrs. Garfields physician. Secretaries Windom, Hunt and James were present, and made speeches.

Preparing to Win.

London, June 21.-The Cornell crew rowed on the Hanley course yesterday, making forty strokes a minute for the whole distance. Cook, who rowed with the Yale crew against the London club at Philadelphia in 1876, is assisting the Cornell crew in training. The men are in good health and spirits.

Navy Change.

Washington, June 23.—The navy department decides to substitute shoulder straps for shoulder knots worn by all officers of the grade of ensigns. Officers of this grade will also be allowed to wear chapeaux and epualets on dress occa-

The New Comet.

ERIE, June 23.—The new comet was plainly visible here a little before three o'clock this a. m. It appeared about 18 2 above the horizon in the north-east. Its tail, which is large and luminous

Out of Employment.

POTTSVILLE, Pa.-Two hundred employees of the Bear Run colliery are thrown out of work by the burning of the slope house, and the woodwork at the head of the slope.

Probably Cremated.

New York, June 23.—Three more of the men employed in the Pierpont stores of Brooklyn at the time of the fire are missing. It is thought they were burned

The Southern Scourge.

HAVANA, June 23-There have been eleven deaths from yellow fever, and twenty from small pox during the week ending to-day.

Sun Strokes.

New Orleans, June 23.—There were eleven cases of sun stroke to-day. Seven were fatal.

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DOLLEY'S DESTINY.

"I shouldn't be surprised any day, Dolly, to see David Wiggin tying his horse at your gate," said Mr. Blount roguishly, gathering up the reins.

"Nonsense, brother! Anything the matter with his own hitching post?" retorted Miss Dolly turning in the doorway.

M1. Blount laughed. Every body felt bound to laugh at Miss Dolly's crisp sayings that had kept her friends in good

humor these forty years.

"And when David does call on you," pursued Mr. Blount more seriously, hope. Dolly, you'll give him a chance to do his errand. That'll be no more than fair, and the man won't be easy until he has freed his mind."

"What mischief are you the forerunner of now, James Blount?" cried Miss Delly, facing about like a soldier on drill. "What upon earth have I to do with David's er-

"Well, his wife has been dead a year or more," said Mr. Blount, suggestively, shutting one eye, and squinting with the other down the length of his whipstalk, "and lately he has been asking about you. You can put that and that together to suit your-

"Fiddlestick!" said Miss Dolly energeti-

I shan't say have him or don't have him though there isn't a likelier man living than David—but I do say. Dolly, you ought to give him a hearing," and having con-vinced himself beyond a reasonable doubt that the whip was all right, Mr. Blount tickled his sleepy horse with it and drove

"Oh, my sorrows!" ejaculated Miss Dolly, closing the door with an afflicted countenance, and sitting down so quietly for once that a photographer might have copied her then and there. Not that he could have done her justice, for her expression was too quick and varied to be caught by any trick of chemicals, and without it Miss Dolly's physiognomy would have been rather characteriess but for her Roman nose. This organ gave tone to her face. By which I would not be understood literally, as saying that she talked through a nasal whine. I mean simply in a metaphorical sense, this bold feature spoke loudly of energy. And Miss Dolly had abundant need of energyelse why the nose? Every two years during her childhood she had been tiptoed into the east bedroom to see a new baby, till, at her mother's death, five little brothers fell to her charge to be coaxed and scolded into manhood.

"You can't bring up those boys," crooned a dolorous aunt. "They'll run square over you. Dorthy Almeda."

"Let them run over me so long as it does not hurt 'em!" laughed Miss Dolly, skewing her flaxen hair with a goose-quill and tying a calico apron over her calico long-short, preparatory to "bringing up" said youths.

From that day forward she went cheerily on, making the best of everything, though it must be confessed she often had odds and ends to work with, as people usually do have who are born with a faculty. Somehow she found time for all her duties except matrimony. If that were a duty it was one she wouldn't and couldn't attend to while her father and the children needed her. Divers young men thought this a great pity, among them David Wiggin, in October. 'Don't be silly David!" said Dolly, he hinted as much to her; whereupon David | perserveringly, "and I'm tolerably well-towent off and married Olive Searle, the

plainest girl in the parish. This happened twenty years ago, and

David was again wifeless, and again the current of his thoughts turned toward Dolly, who still lived at the old homestead at the foot of Bryant Falls. Her father had died some months before. Of the boys, James and Ezekiel had settled on neighboring farms, and the remaining three had gone David's benevolent heart warmed with compassion as he remembered Dolly's lonely condition, and he felt that it would be exceedingly kind in him to offer her a home, especially as he owned as good a place as you'd find on the river, while the Blount cottage was falling into decay. He wouldn't let her former Davi refusal tell against her, for, as he looked back, he couldn't really see how she could | braided mat, "and I might as well keep have married anyone at that period. She on. I don't feel it a tax as some folks ought to be rewarded for the devotion she would. But there's Martha Dunning; she's had shown to the family; and, for his part, having a hard time to get along. Why don't he felt magnanimous enough to give her a you take her, David? She'd appreciate such second chance to accept him. Such was the worthy widower's state of mind when he asked James Blount, with mock humil-

ity, whether it would be of any use for him to try and make a bargain with Dolly.
"That's more than I can tell," Mr. Blound had answered. "Dolly's a puzzle; you'll

have to find her out yourself." Mr. Wiggin smiled in complacent anticipation of acceptance, indeed if it might not seem like reproach to the memory of his lost Olive, I should say the kind-hearted man rejoiced in this opportunity of making Miss Dolly's happiness. Benevolence was in his face, benevolence was in his spirit, as he sailed forth at an early day to acquaint her with her good fortune. The broken harrow which he had strapped into the wagon to give the neighbors a the pug-nosed teapot. "I never did have plausible reason for his trip to the Falls, was by no means typical of mental laceration to its owner. His feelings as he approached Miss Dolly's moss-grown cottage was purely one of thankfulness that it was in his power to provide her a better home. Not that he was grateful to his dead wife for leaving a vacancy there. Mr. Wiggin had mourned faithfully for Olive a year and a day.

Miss Dolly was out in the garden gathering catnip. She had built a chip fire under the tea-kettle and then whisked off to pick an apronful of the pungent leaves while the water was boiling. There she was, stooping beneath the eaves of a log-cabin sunbonnet, and humming a lively tune when Mr. Wiggin drove up.

"Come, my love, haste away," Piped Miss Dolly cheerily, snapping away

briskly at the stalks.
"Cut short the hours of thy delay; Fly like a youthful-"

"'Fly like a youthful—'" struck in a wheezy bass. The sun bonnet tipped back like a cart-

"Sakes alive!" cried Miss Dolly, not in the words of the hymn, as Mr. Wiggin strode toward her on his slightly rheumatic

legs.
"I didn't mean to put you out," he laughed, shaking hands heartily; "but it geemed kind o' nateral to take part with you in 'Invitation.' 'You always had a way of falling in at the

most unheard of time, I remember," retorted Miss Dolly saucily, recovering herself and going on gathering catnip. "You used to say I kept good time, only for a man at my time of life to drag along on Monday.

Dolly, time never did drag with me more than it does these days.'

"It is a dull season," said Miss Dolly with exasperating simplicity. "I suppose the grasshoppers have eaten most of your wheat -haven't they-so it'll hardly pay for reap-

"Just so," assented Mr. Wiggin, discomfited. He had not traveled five miles in the heat to discuss the state of the crops.

'Walk in and sit down, won't you?" said Dolly with reluctant hospitality. Her apron was crammed to its utmost capacity. She devoutly wished it had been larger.

"Well, yes, I don't care if I do," answered Mr. Wiggins, after a hypocritical show of hesitancy. "I had a little business further. on at the blacksmith's. No hurry, though, as I know of, "and he turned to let down the bars for Miss Dolly, who, meanwhile, slipped through the fence, catnip and all. 'Bless my heart! I don't see but you are as smart as you ever was," said he, admiringly, as he puffed along in her wake. "Still you must get into years, Dolly, as well as I-no offence, I hope—and I was wondering whether or no it wasn't lonesome for you

to live alone here a woman so?" "Oh, I never was one of the lonesome kind," responded Miss Dolly, briskly, seating her guest in the patchwork cushioned rocking-chair," and, for that matter, hardly a day passes without some of James' folks

running in. "Yes, I know; but if you was to change your situation wouldn't you enjoy life bet-

ter, think?" Miss Dolly fidgeted at the green paper curtains and intimated that her happiness would be complete if the grasshoppers would stop feeding on her garden sauce.

"That's just it," continued Mr. Wiggin, eagerly; "you do seem to need a man to look out for your farming interests, now don't you, Dolly! a man that will be willing and ready to do for you, and make you comfortable.'

"I don't know," said Miss Dolly, drily. 'The year father died I did have Silas Potter, and he is the most faithful creature living; but what with extra cooking and washing I had to do for him, my work was about double, and when mud-time came I was glad enough to send him off and hire by the day. I made up my mind that men folks cost more than they come to."

"Iguess we don't understand one another, Dolly," said Mr. Wiggin, slightly disconcerted at this unflattering view of his sex. "I wasn't speaking of hiring help, Dolly. Naterally you would get tired of that. It's worrin' to a woman. But if you was to have a companion now-one that could give you a good home, with wood and

water under cover— "Shoo! shoo!" cried Miss Dolly, flying out after an inquiring chicken on the door-

Mr. Wiggin drew his red handkerchief from his hat to wipe his glowing face. Certainly he had not felt the heat so bad

through having. "How's your health now-a-days?" asked Dolly, frisking back with a look of resolute unconsciousness,

"Very good; remarkably good! I don't know where you will find a man with a tougher constitution than I have got." "Ah!" and Dolly blushed like a sumac

"Yes. I'm well." pursued Mr. Wiggin. do, with nothing to hinder my marrying

again, providing I can see a woman to my mind. "There's the deacon's widow," suggested Miss Dolly officiously; "she's pious, eco-

nomical---"She's left with means enough to carry her through handsomely," interrupted Mr. Wiggin quickly. "Now, I'd rather have a wife to provide for—one that needed a home, in fact, Dolly I have my eye on a little woman I want this minute.

He had both eyes on her, for that matter, and Miss Dolly was forced to recognize the situation, whether she accepted it or

"I've managed to sweeten my tea so far, David, without calling upon my neighbors, chirruped she, stooping to lay straight the

a nice home as yours." 'It would seem as if most any woman might," said Mr. Wiggin in an injured tone; "all finished off complete, painted outsids. and in--

"She'd be delighted with it, I'm sure of it," broke in Miss Dolly, with an air of conviction, as she darted into the kitchen to lift the boiling kettle from the crane.

"But you don't mean that you wont marry me, Dolly?" pleaded Mr. Wiggin, anxiously following her to the door. have been dotin' on seein' you at the head

of things at my house." "Martha is a grand manager," said Miss Dolly, cooly. "David needn't think he can buy me with a new set of buildings!" she

the name of being cropping. "I tell you, Dolly, I wont have Martha; I don't like her turn!" cried Mr. Wiggin, testily balancing himself on the threshold, vet not daring to step over it.

Miss Dolly gave her undivided attention to winging the hearth.

"You know you was always the woman of my choice, Dolly," pursued Mr. Wiggin as tenderly as he could consistently with the distance between. "And when we were both young-

"Pshaw!" snapped Dolly, scorching her wing, "that's beyond the memory of man." Mr. Wiggin's position was becoming painful. Miss Dolly was not to be won by the attractions of wealth and position, nor even by tender delusions of the past. He would appeal to her kindness of heart.

"I used to believe you had some feeling. Dolly," said he, tremulously; "but you don't seem to have any for me. Here I am left all palone in the world; children all paired off, 'thout's Matilda, and she'll go before the snow flies; house empty-

"I suppose you can have a home with any of your boys and welcome," put in Miss Dolly, still fluttering about the chimney like a swallow.

"Yes, if it comes to the worst, I suppose I can," assented Mr. Wiggin, mournfully, anything but consoled by this reflection. "It would break me up terribly, though, you may depend, to give up my place that I set so much by and crowd myself on my children."

No response save the clattering of the

"And it's dreadful melancholy business

too much of it," pursued Mr. Wiggin with without a partner. I'm getting too old, a sudden inspiration; "but I tell you what, Dolly," and M. Wiggin brushed his sleeve across his eyes as a ferruled schoolboy might have doze. "Yes, I'm getting to be old, Dolly, and it stands to reason that I haven't many years to live; but I did hope that we might go down hill together, Dolly, you chirkin' me up with that spry way of yourn that I always took to, and I carryin' the heft of---

Here Miss Dolly gave a little sniff, nothing worth mentioning only for the effect it produced on Mr. Wiggin.

'Can't you nake up your mind to have me, Miss Dolly?" pleaded Mr. Wiggin. "I don't see how I am going to stand it if you "Then Miss Martha wouldn't suit," said

Miss Dolly, archly. "What a shame now, when she needs property so much!" 'Hang the property! I'd mortgage the whole of it rather than not get you!" Mr. Wiggin, with a vehemence that quite

closed her mouth. And so at last he had Miss Dolly.

A Little Nonsense. Oldest inhabitant:-That was a good specimen of American wit in the reply made by the old settler who had lived in this city since it was a log cabin or two to the young man who was putting him through a course of interrogatories. "You must have lived here a long time?" "Well, I reckon. Why, how long since you came here? "Young man," said the old settler, seizing the questioner by the coat lappel. "do you see that hill across the river?" pointing to a lofty peak. "Yes," said the other, "I do.' Well, I kim here, sir, when that was nuthin' but a hole in the ground."- Boston Commercial Bulletin

To a widower: "Is it true that you are going to marry again?" "It's very true," "And whom do you marry?" "My dead wife's sister." "Is she handsome?" "No," "Rich?" "Not at all." "Then why have you chosen her?" "To tell you the truth, my dear friend, in order not to change moth-

er-in-law.' 'Twas the first twilight interview. She swinging in the hammock on the side verand h, and he, sitting submissively at her feet, with his legs dangling off the boards. "How refreshing at the closing hour of day," he gently remarked, "to thus in sweet companionship await the rising of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean dome of heaven with spangles of silver. I would ever thus with thee at my side revel in the glories of the azure-azure, as sure as-What exquisite language," said she, with a sigh. "How can you afford it on six dollars a week?" The young man was not quite "as sure" as he was and slid down the pillar to the yard, and was seen no more thereabouts forever.—New Haven Register.

THE REVISED TESTAMENT.

Brother Gardner Finds no Essentilal Changes in the New Edition.

From the Detroit Free Press. the president, as he beld up a parcel, "in fact that the confederacy was then in its informin' you a worthy citizen of Detroit, death agonies must have resulted in their unwho does not car' to have his name menshun'd, has presented dis revised That his band of "bummers," which was edishun of de Bible to de Lime-Kiln Club. | virtually an organized gang of plunderers, We do not open our meetins wid prayer, was not destroyed or captured was not due nor do we close by singin' the Doxology, to any generalship of Sherman, but the but neberdeless I am such dis gift will be folly of the hot-headed Hood, who, instead highly appreshiated by all. Dar has bin considuble talk in dis club about dis revised ing off into Tennessee like a mad-cap on edishun. Some of you hab got de ideah the wildest of goose-chases.' Mr. Davis considuble talk in dis club about dis revised dat purgatory has all been wiped out an' heaben enlarged twice ober, an' I have heard odders assert dat it didn't forbid lyin'. stealin', an' passin' off bad money. friends, you am sadly mistaken. Hell is jist as hot as eber, an' heaben hasn't got any mo' room. In lookin' ober some of de changes las' night I selected out a few paragraphs which hab a gineral b'arin. For instance, it am jist as wicked to steal watermellyons as it was las' y ar or de y'ar befo', an' de

skeercer de crop de bigger de wickedness. "No change has been made in regard to loafin' aroun' de streets De loafer am considered just as mean and low as eber he was, an' I want to add to my belief dat he will be meaner in public estimashun all de

"De ten commandments am all down heah widout change. Stealin' and lyin' an covetin an' runnin' out nights am consid'

ered jist as bad as eber. "I can't find any paragraph in which men am excused from payin' deir honest debts and supportin' deir fam'lies.

"I can't fin' whar a poo' man or a poo' man's wife, white or black, am 'spected to

sling on any particler style. 'Dog fights chicken liftin', polytics, playin' keerds fur money, an' hangin' roun' fur drinks, an' all sich low bizness am considered meaner can eber. Fact is, I can't fin' any change whateber which lets up on a man from bein' plumb up an' down squar' an' honest wid de world. Dey have changed de word 'hell' to Hades,' but at de same time added to de strength of de brimstun an' de size of de pit an' we want to keep on in de straight path if we would avoid it. Doan' let any white man make you believe dat he's lost any gospel by dis revision, or dat Peter or Paul or Moses hab undergone any change of sperrit regardin de ways of libir' respectably and dyin' honorably."

Facetious Things.

Jim Webster went on a spree yesterday and invited a large crowd several times into a Galveston avenue saloon. He was about to repeat the insult, when old Uncle Mose said to him, admonishingly, "Look heah, Jim; money am mighty skurse, and you am jest frewin' it away. You ought to be more keerful wid yer hard earned money." "I is keerful, Uncle Mose, wid money what l carns, but I didn't earn dis heah money. I only loaned it from a friend who had confidence in me. Won't yer jine?" And once more there was a wild rush into the saloon Gentle spring: "How beautiful is the sea-

son of nature's reawakening!" exclaimed Miss Posigush; "when the amorous sun kisses earth's children into life again! It is the season of seasons; it is redolent of hope, of happiness, of heaven-reaching joy! It is my especial favorite of all year-times. Which season do you prefer, Mr. Fitzblu t?" 'To tell you the truth, Miss Posigush," replied Fitzblunt, "I'm about equally divided between pepper and mustard, with a leaning, if either way, to mustard." "Oh, what a joker you are, Mr. Fitzblunt!" Miss Posigush says, adding to herself: "Some persons have no touch of sentiment, not a molecule of poetry in their composition."

Reed & Sheerwood's lumber dry kiln, at Anoka and 12,000 feet of lumber, was burned

JEFF DAVIS ON SHERMAN.

The Vanquished Rebel is Very Severe in His

Comments Upon the Union General. The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel says that Jeff Davis passed through that city on Thursday night last on his way back from Canada, and that one of its reporters had a conversation with him at the railroad station. The Sentinel says:

"Mr. Davis was asked if he had read in

yesterday's papers the speech of Gen.

Sherman replying to certain strictures up-

on his military conduct contained in the

recently published 'Rise and Fall of Southern Confederacy.' Mr. Davis' eye glistened with something of the old fire that was wont to be seen in the senate as he replied: 'Yes; I have read that remarkable rigmarole of Gen. Sherman's but I cannot see that it in any respect breaks the force of my statements. Sherman, as the lawyers say, confesses and avoids. To use another legal phrase, his defense is in the nature of a "negative pregnant," which contains on its face evidence of its falsity. In other words, it is a negation of one thing while applying an affirmation of another. History has already decided that Sherman burned Columbia, S. C., in the mere wantonness of war and to gratify a brutal spirit of revenge against what they called "the hot-bed of sesession." Sherman waged war with more ferocity than any soldier since Attila, who received from his terrified and horrified contemporaries the title of "the scourage of God," and boasted that no blade of grass ever again grew where once his horse had planted his foot. His cruel treatment of the helpless non-combatants of Atlanta is without a parallel for barbarity and unnecessary vindictiveness in all the annals of war. Sherman deserves the glory-whatever that glory may be worthof having revived and given renewed force infamous οf to that most "Vavicits." maxinıs, cient "woe to the conquered" a not made less popular cry in the nineteenth century than when first yelled by the barbarians as they pressed the dripping swords to the sack of ancient Rome. The truth is,' continued Mr. Davis, 'that Sherman is a vain man, who has been ruined by success and flattery, and is possessed of a chronic hallucination that he is a great general. He is really a man of very medicore talents, either civil or military, and owed his success entirely to superior numbers and the lack of enterprise on the part of his antagonist, who either could or would do nothing but retreat, seeming anxious to be called the Favius of the civil war. Had Stonewall Jackson confronted Sherman in 1864, instead of Joe Johnston, a different tale would have been told in my book. That incomparable body of infantry he led, so rapid of march as to have earned the title of "foot cavalry," would soon have brought Sherman's marches to an inglorious end. His so-called march to the sea. "so much lauded," was really the most absurd of military maneuvers ever undertaken in all the tide of time. It was right in the "I take pleasure an' satisfaction," said teeth of all the rules of war, and but for the retrievable ruin of Sherman's whole army. of falling back before Sherman, seemed full of talk, and would evidently have continued his caustic remarks much longer, but the near departure of his train necessitated a close of the interview. He refused to express any opinion of current political matters, saying he was 'supersaturated with disgust of the whole business of politics.' Shortly afterward he left for St. Louis, with the intention of going down to Memphis by boat, where he will spend a day or two with old friends before going

MR. JOSEPH SABINE.

home.

TheInteresting Career of a Noted Biblio po-list—A Man Marvelous in Regard to

Joseph Sabine, who died at New York Sunday aged 60, was placed by the trade as the first book expert in the country, and as perhaps the best book auctioneer in the world, and to all librarians he is known as a great cataloguer. Born in Northamptonshire, England, his intimate acquaintance with the rank and file of the vast army of books with which the world is overrun, was due in some measure to the thorough training given by a long apprenticeship to an Oxford stationer; but the love of books for their own sake seemed born in him and gave his knowledge a fullness and accuracy which no amount of mere persistence could have conferred, He married at 23 the daughter of an Oxford architect, but soon after came to this country, intending to farm in Texas. Finding his farm not next door to New York, as he had thought it, he entered the service of W. H. Appleton, the bookseller, then at Philadelphia. In time he established himself there as a book importer, but at the beginning of the war he opened a store in New York and began the greatest work he undertook, a dictionary of the titles of all books relating to America. Thirteen volumes of this dictionary have appeared, the last covering the letter O, and more than 100,000 books are named. Many stories are told of his wonderful memory for books, which might be called photographic, so exact was his recollection of the size and appearance of thousands of volumes. He astonished the New York book connoissuers at an auction once by bidding \$9 for a copy of 'Smith's History of New York, printed in London in 1753, more than they could think it worth. But when it was knocked down to him he explained that it was printed on paper a little wider than the ordinary edition, and he sold it for \$200. He could recognize books even when wrapped up. "Where are you going with that Hogarth?" he once cried to a passing friend with a parcel under his arm, though not of unusual size or shape. It is said that he could walk by the shelves of any large library and tell something interesting about 90,000 out of every 100,000 books. He bought for many libraries and collectors and had the reputation of compiling more catalogues than any man in the country. At this, as well as at great book sales, he made a great deal of money, netting, it is thought, \$5,000 out of the three Brinley sales; but of late years the impracticability which seems characteristic of bibliophiles has lessened his prosperity. Though his vitality has been recently impaired by Bright's Disease, of which he died, he persisted in going to his store up to the last for the companionship he found in his rare

THE FARMER'S HIRED MAN.

How He Used to Work and How Demoralized He Has Become.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"I'm kinder lookin' around the market for a hired man," he exclaimed as he topped at one of the stands and nibbled at an onion. "I kinder need one, but yet I kinder hope I shan't be able to find him. 'How's that?"

"Wall, there ain't no profit in a hired man no more. ''No, sir, he's no good any longer What's the reason?"

"Oh, a dozen reasons. First and foremost, times have changed, and the hired man has changed with 'em. Ah! sir, it makes me sad when I think of the hired men we had before the war—great big fellers with the strength of an ox and the vim of a locomotive. I didn't have to holler my lungs out to git one of 'em out of bed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and it was all I could do to coax 'em to go to bed at 19 o'clock at night. I'm afraid that we shan't never see no more hired men wuth keepin' around for their board." 'That's sad.'

"It's sad, and more, too. Now, as I said, I want a hired man. I'm willing to pay \$11 or \$12 a month for a smart one. Some farmers want a man to work all day and all night, but that ain't me. I have never asked one to git out of bed before 3 o'clock-never. I allus give my man threequarters of an hour at noon, unless the hogs git out or cattle break in or a shower coming up. After a man has worked right along for nine hours his system wants at least half an hour to brace up in. They don't quit work on some farms till 8 o'clock. but I'm no such slave-driver. At half-past 7 I tell my man to knock off. All he has to do is to feed the stock, cut a little wood, mow some grass for the horses, milk four cows, fill up the water-trough, start a smudge in the smoke-house and pull a few weeds in the garden. I never had a hired man who didn't grow fat on my work, and they allus left me feeling that they hadn't half carned their wages."

He stopped long enough to wipe a tear from his eye, and then went on:

"And now look at the hired man of today! He wears white shirts and collars. He won't eat with a knife. He wants napkins when he eats, and if we don't hang up a clean towel once a week he wipes on his handkercher. Call him at 3 and he gets up at 6. He wants a whole hour at noon, and after supper he trots off to a singing school or sits down to a newspaper. Fifteen years ago if my hired man was sick for half a day I could dock him. If he died I could take out a month's wages for the trouble. He was glad to git store orders for his/pay, and he would wash in the rain-barrel and wipe on the clothes-line. There's been a change, sir-an awful change, and if a reaction don't set in pretty soon you will witness the downfall of agriculture in this country.'

Then you won't hire another?" "Wall, I just can't say. Work is powerfully pressing, but I'm going slow. Before hire him I want to know whether he's a man who'll pass his plate for more meat and taters, and whether we've got to use starch in doing up his shirt. The last man I had took me to task for not holding family prayers twice a day, and after I had done so for three months, I found it was only a game of his to beat me out of half an hour a day. He thought he had a preuy thing, and he looked mighty lonesome when I cut Old Hundred down to two lines and got through with the Lord's Prayer in forty seconds.'

BRITISH SCANDALS.

Two of the Latest Which are Agitating High Life in London.

Letters to Boston Herald

The youthful Earl of Shrewsbury, who bolted, as I told you a few weeks ago, with another fellow's wife, and was promptly brought back again, has contrived to rejoin the "dear partner" of his flight. They are said to be living not a dozen miles away from Ascot, love-in-a-cottage style. She milks the cows, and he blacks the boots and digs up the potatoes for dinner. Both wait the inévitable divorce, after which, by Eros and the immortal gods, the hereditary baby-booby says he will marry her. Perhaps it is as well that the family motto of the Shrewsburys is Prest d'accomplir.

The other scandal in high life to which I

briefly alluded in my last letter, in mentioning that the Earl of Aylesford was about to sell all his pictures, family and otherwise. is the outcome of a good many years of thorough paced reckleseness. Young Lord Aylesford has "gone the pace" which sooner or later carries a man with exceeding swiftness a considerable distance past the point where he can pay even part of his liabilities. The Aylesfords claim to have come over with William the Conquerer, but that is about as likely as that they were squatters in the garden of Eden. They were originally Sussex squires, and had one object in life, that of marrying well. In course of time wealthy bridal beds tied up a rent roll of close upon \$200,000 a year in favor of the eldest son, and the Aylesford estates ran over some 20,000 acres of the finest land in the kingdom. Able lawyers, one or two great judges, a speaker of the house of commons, and a famous lord chancellor, next susceeded each other, and then suddenly, a few years ago, with the advent of the present Lord Aylesford, the family went to the bad. Recently, in a divorce case, speaking about Aylesford, the queen's proctor stated in open court that he was a man who, "a few months after his marriage, would dine with countesses and personal friends, and then spend the remainder of the evening at such places as the Albambra and Cromorne, supoing with persons of dissolute character, after that he would visit his club, and find his way back to his residence in a state of intoxication." These details are not pleasant reading, but such men as Shrewsbury and Aylesford are integral parts of our house of lords, the chief and higher legislative chamber. They hold, too, in their hands enormous church patronage. Is it, therefore, to be greatly wondered at that slowly but surely mere rank is getting to be looked upon by the people as a very suspicious kind of ornament?

Mr. Dwght L. Moody, who had been in Boston two or three days, left for his home in Northfield, Mass. He will remain in that town during the summer, giving his time largely to the building up of the school for boys he and some of his friends have established. He is also much interested in the meeting for the study of the scriptures, which is to be held at Northfield during the month of August.

Heart-breaks and songs, Love leaves us these; No man prolengs Love's joy and peace. Sooner or late

All things go by: Passions abate, Pains, even, die. All senses fail: No sweet thing is:

Thin lips and pale Death comes to kiss. Bummer was fair

If it was fleet; Cold now the air, Nothing is sweet. How his winds wailed

Where, in our June, Soft airs prevailed ! Faint is the sun, Lingers not one, Just for your head.

Heart-breaks and songs Love, leave us these! No man prolong Love's joy and peace.

-Philip Bourke Marston.

LOVE IN DREAMLAND.

From the London Truth.

"Drunk again, you see, doctor. Yes, drunk again! The same old story. What next?" It was a pale young man in the thirties who spoke thus; and there was an exceeding weariness in the tone of his voice and bearing.

The great physician who sat opposite to him

nodded gravely.
"Aye," continued the young man, in the same dreary manner as before, "I just recollect something about it. I was picked up in the gutter by a policeman last pight. My front teeth. I find, had been kicked down my throat, or out of it-at all events they were gone; but I managed to make myself intelligible, and hic coughed out that I lived here. It was a liealways tell lies at these times—but I was afraid to go home. Home! I have no home but to my brother's house. Why was I afraid: I was afraid because I had robbed him. I had stolen his wife's miniature and the coral neck lace of his child to buy drink. I have spent the money for which I pawned them, and here I an again.

He spoke with out the smallest emotion, and then fixed his eyes doggedly on the ground He had naturally something of the student' stoop, and now he bent so low that he looker the very picture of abject misery. The physician whom he addressed gazed at him mean while with intense compassion. Walter Clif ford and Cecil Graham had been schoolfellow together at Harrow, and fast friends at Oxford Graham, (the doctor), after passing his exam inations creditably, though without distinction had taken a degree as a physician, and being man of much sound seuse and observation rather than an abstract scholar, had rapidl risen to the first rank in his profession. Clif ford, who had gone through his academic ca reer much more brilliantly, and had taken high honors, was a poor, degraded vagabond, a beg ging letter writer, a creature whom it was no safe to receive into one's house lest he should steal something. Yet in spite of all there was a nameless dignity about the castaway, and i was hard to believe that one who in his calme hours spoke and thought so nobly should be so vile. The night before the conversation just recorded he had been brought senspless to Dr Graham's house, a shameless bundle of dirt and rags; but the doctor being unmarried and free to follow his instincts as a good Samaritan. had recognized him at once, housed, fed and clothed him anew. The same thing had happened at least twenty times before, and Graham was wondering how and when such visits would

end.
"Come, cheer up, old fellow!" he said kindty "I've got an idea. Go down and live will my aunt in Cornwall. She is a worthy soul anmakes capital tea. You used to like tea, I re member. You will do as you like, eat excellent apple puddings and help her to manage her bees and her cucumbers whenever you feel in clined. I have got a little estate down there, too, you know, which I inherited from my dear mother. Be my agent till something better turns up. I can't afford to give you more than a hundred a year, but you will, of course, live at free quarters, and there is really some very good fishing. Promise me only not to tipple and—Come, is it a bargain?" The doctor etretched out his hand and looked brightly on the human ruin before him. He tried to seem as though he were asking a favor, instead of

Clifford moved uneasily in his chair, but made no motion to take the doctor's proffered hand. Presently, however, he turned his head away, and began speaking in a vague, musing manner, as though he was talking to him

"You all fancy it is drink which is the root and organ of mischief in my case," he mut-tered. "As a matter of fact, it is only a graft upon what is a deadlier, because a far more subtle and invisible malady Since childhood I have been given to a habit of dreaming-of completely withdrawing myself from my sur-roundings, and retiring into a world of my own creation.—What Coleridge required opium to effect, I could do without extraneous aid, for a time; but I soon found out that stimulants would rouse my jaded imagination when it flagged. First tea and coffee were enough; then, as these lost their effect from constant use, I resorted to wine; and as wine was slow in its effect, to spirits. The more I dreamed the more insignificant appeared to me the more insignificant appeared to me the realities of life, and the more irre istible

the temptation to dream." The doctor, who was not devoid of humor, here laid his hand on Clifford's arm, and said, demurely: "My aunt has an old pony who has a habit of shying at unconsidered trifles. He is also a wrong-headed pony, and she will not bear of his being whipped. Whenever these fits come on you take her out for a drive, and your attention will be fully occupied. For the rest cold water shower baths, fresh fruit, indexing books—anything that will keep you mind occupied; and—well, if that won't do, 'birch your body well with stinging nettles.' It is a very ancient remedy, and I should think might answer as a mental diversion in your

case. At all events, forswear the bottle,"

"The bottle!" answered Clifford sadly, "How shall I convince you that I do not care for it; Up to yesterday even I had fought for some time pretty successfully against the dream de mon, as you will call it, and had only drank moderately of wine at my brother's table. It was the afternoon, that time toward 4 o'clock, when our vitality is said to be at the lowest—mine certain!, is. I thought a glass of absinthe would revive me, but then it occurred to me that the absinthe would not give me the slightest pleasure or solace if I could not dream over it. If I had to think on the past and present after drinking it, it would only intensify my feelings and make them the more terrible. So I did not drink, and turned my steps toward home, sorrowful and dejected. It was then that the enchanted castle rose before me in all its allurements. I was drawn, or went, if you will, toward its portals, and once I enter there my will is gone. Anything to stay in it a few minutes longer. That means drink. To re-sume—primary evil, dreaming. Graft upon it,

"Rouse yourself, man," replied the physician with affectionate earnestness. 'Your cas is in your own hands. Think of all the wishold dear in life-of man's esteem, of woman's affection and of the world's honor.'

"Supposing that I like my world better that yours!" replied the dreamer. "Who knows which is the better, the world of facts or that of fancy! Here, I am a shabby outcast; the very children on your streets cry out on me. There, not royal Israel in his glory was arrayed with more magnificence than I. I feast off sumptuous fare forved to me by Numidian maids on golden salvers. I drink rich wines from jewelled goblets, cooled with mountain

snow. My abodes are ivory palaces, built by pleasant waters, where the white eygnet woes the fily queen, and there I am made glad. In my gardens the tall cedar spreads her ample cano-py against the noonday sun. Flowers of gorgeous hues and subtle fragrance cluster over crystal fountains. The luscious fruit hangs ripe upon the lime and orange tree. Terrace upon terrace rises range upon range, each thronged with graceful statues, till all are crowned by graceful towers, whence my banner floats. The groves beneath are full of nightingales and dancing elves. Fairy minatrelsy awakens the sylvan echoes round about, and tiny lutes give answer to soft dulcimers. The distant clash of fair Titania's cymbals comes from afar, each with a silver sound. My word is power. In my audience halls await ambassadors from subject nations. My laws give wealth and peace to millions, and when I ride abroad, attended by my court and ministers, my people crowd about my horses' rein to kies my feet, and shout with heart and voice: 'God save the king,'"

"That way lies madness," remarked the doctor, gravely. "We call it doxomania, or a morbid passion for vain glory."
"What would you give me in exchange for it?" replied the dreamer, grimly. "Chambers in Pump court or Lincoln's inn; a Sunday dinger with my circular editor."

ner with my friendly editor or kind attorney, till I had grown base enough to be knighted with some city huckster, made rich by cheating his fellow man; or, were I steeped to the very lips in infamy, till I was made a junior baron in your falling house of lords, a tool of party, the very essence of a rogue?"

"Wake up, I say," replied the doctor, rather testily. "Wake up, and be a man!"
"No, thank you," replied Clifford. "I would rather return to my slumbers. Lately, too, the: e has come into my dreams a vision of un-utterable loveliness. Her form is all my soul has ever pictured of the beautiful; her voice is what my ears have keenest sought in music; her eyes are lode-stars, and her lips are sweeter than the honeycomb-though shape and

voice and lips be all of air. Good-bye."
"Yet stay," said Graham, anxionely, "or do not at least, go empty handed. Take this, and when it is gone, why come again, 'for auld lang syne.'"

The vagabond's hand clutched almost fiercely at the coins held out to him. "Never fear," he said, with an absent laugh, "you will see me again.

Then his spare, bent figure went shambling tway out of the doctor's house, which was all tthed in sunshine, and passed into the shadow

"Poor devil!" sighed the prosperous physim. "I must not let him go; he is staggerg straight to a mad-house." And Graham ezed his hat, but his servant met him in the orway before he could pass out.
"There are twelve patients, sir, in the wait-

ing room," said the man, mechanically, "and here are three telegrams." The doctor put down his hat. He was vexed

and angry with himself. Duty is a hard taskmaster. But could anything have been done for Walter Clifford?

THE MORMON STORY.

An Interview With Two "Latter Day Saints" in New York. What the Future of the Church is Expected to Develop. From the New York Herald.

The firm attitude which President Garfield has assumed regarding the suppression of polygamous practices in Utab has created a wide-spread interest as to the measures to be adopted to that end, and how the Morman people will act if an aggressive policy is determined upon. In view of this a Herald reporter had a joint interview with Bishop Alexander E. Pyper and Elder James H. Hart, of the Mormon church, in the Grand Central hotel last evening. Hart is a member of the territorial legislature of Idaho. Both gentlemen were in exceedingly good spirits and talked about polygamy enthusiastically. A copy of the revised edition of the new Testament and one of the old Bibles were the only books visible in the room. Pyper is police magistrate in Salt Lake City.

Hart said: "Our people have confidence nat President Garfield intends to confine himself to the law in dealing with us, and we are are also satisfied that under the law we can vindicate our cause. The Mormon church upholds polygamy as strongly as ever. It is still a tenet of our church, which we practice and advocate everywhere; we hold to it as a religious principle, and whatever influence the laws and existing circumstances may have upon its practical adoption our belief will remain unchanged. Law prohibits murder, yet it cannot prevent

it. So law may proscribe polygamy, and still be powerless to sweep it away. In Utah the church will not approve acknowledged crime. Each individual must be personally responsible for his own acts in the future. The supreme court of the United States has decided that the law, forbidding polygamy is constitutional.

accept that decision as the law of the land." "Then why does your church advocate the commission of a prime as a religious doctrine?"

"We do not think it is wrong, but have to submit to superior force and numbers. Polygamy is not practiced to as great an extent as most people suppose. I presume that not more than 7 per cent. of Mormans males have more than one wife each. Among the young people the practice of polygomy is not so popular as it once was. The trouble is that a young man now-a-day's hesitates some time before he assumes the responsibilites of marrying more than one wife. It is a tremendous undertaking to provide for a numerous family, and one which has discouraged our men considerably. You would be surprised to know that in Utah there are 10 per cent. less. women

than men."
"Yes," interrupted Bishop Pyper, "before
I came away from Salt Lake City I advised all the young men there to marry up all the young women, and thus settle the polygam y question for there would not be any body left for those already married. The fact is that the women are so scarce that I often quiz young men in my district by saying I

must send them to New York for wives. In Utah we have as a local governing power a legislature and a governor. The latter is not elected, but is appointed by the president. He possesses the extraordinary power of a final veto upon any acts of the legislature. There is no appeal from his decision. Now, the governor is generally selected from some one of the states, and, having no land interest or permanent residence in the territory, he has nothing in common with the people, who are com-pelled to submit to his absolute dictum. The governor cannot, as a rule, rid his mind of the principles contracted in a Christian community, and generally vetoes any measare passed in the interests of the people. The result of the last election shows how unjust this is, and how Mormon representatives only can do justice to the large masses. In the contest over the election of territorial delegate to congress, in November, the democrats and republicans united against the Mormons as they always do, our third party is called "the people's party." The opposition polled 13,000 votes for their candidate, while our nominee was elected 18,000 votes. This will serve to shall not leave," replied Addie.

illustrate the preponderance of Mormon ...- , illustrate the preponderance of Mormon By the way, I heard that you had been terests, and it is the strongest possible ar- dirting with some of the Yankee officers in gument in favor of letting us have the power of regulating our own local offices." Utah will never give up the effort to en-

ter the Union. The United States officials keep up constant war upon us. Why, we have ten times as much from these officers as any other community would have without stricking back. But there is one thing which Americans need never fear. We cannot be tempted to act as the Southerner did at Fort Sumter. Although the republic treats us badly, still we have its flag, respect its laws, and will fight for its principles. People in the country surrounding us seem to feel bitterly toward the Mormons, I don't know why. Our men are manly, and our women are virtuous. Mormon married gentleman do not do as some married men in the refined east-deceive a woman and then throw her and her child upon the world to starve or live a life of shame. He has the courage and the honor to give that woman his name and to assume the responsibility of providing for her and and her children, and gives her a happy

Pyper said that Henry Ward Beecher was greatly admired by the Morman people. After lecturing there he left a good impression. They are not enthusiastic about Talmadge, whose style they regard as too jerky and harsh. "It is strange," said he, "that with such liberal men among them, the Christians should be so intolerant and bigoted. I don't wonder that this are produces men like Col. Ingersoll and Thomas Paine, for I think I would have been an infidel myself if I hadn't become a mormon."

THE TWO AGES.

Folks were happy as days were long

In the old Arcadian times; When life seemed only a dance and sone In the sweetest of all sweet climes. Our world grows bigger, and, stage by stage As the pitiless years have rolled, We've quite forgotten the Golden Age And come to the age of Gold,
Time went by in a sheepish way
Upon Thessaly's plains of yore.
In the nineteenth century lambs at play Mean mutton, and nothing more. Our swains at present are far too cage To live as one lived of old; So they couple the crook of the Golden Age
With a hook in the Age of Gold.
From Corydon's reed the mountains round
Heard news of his latest flame; And Tityrus made the woods rebound With echoes of Daphne's name. They kindly left us a lasting gauge
Of their musical art, we're told;
And the Pandean pipe of the Gol 'en Age
Brings mirth to the Age of Gold. Dwellers in huts and in marble halls-From shepherdess up to queen— Cared little for bonnets, and less for shawls, And nothing for crinoline.

But now simplicity's no! the rage,
And it's tunny to think how cold
The dress they were in the Golden Age

MY BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Would seem in the Age of Gold.

'I knowed last summer, when de comis was in sight, dat it meant sefferin'; and de oder night, when I fetch in de collards for to cut up, l seen suffin' layin' ober 'ginst de moon 'bout de size of a chile, and I knowed it were gwine to happen now. And, sho' nough, dat night de

And "Aunt Lyddy," the cook, wagged her turban with great solemnity, and fished in her pocket for her pipe.
And "Mammy," the faithful old nurse, peeped furtively back at the dark corners of

the kitchen, and remarked: "Yes, I feels it in my bones; and last night dey was a raven sot on de p'int of de roof ober de young mas'rs' room for an hour, mornin', and dat sign neber fails. Dey's been a mighty lot o' whip'-wils, around, too, and dat is mighty bad sign, dey sey," and Mammy reached for her hoecake in the fire, and dusted the ashes from it, a proceeding that I watched with much in terest, having stolen down to the kitchen to share it with her. But while I held my hand for the crisp, brown corners that she broke off, my appetite suddenly left as old Uncle NebuchadLezzar raised his snowy head and spoke in his sepulchral voice:

"O, my chillen, be ye also ready, for ye know not de day nor de hour when de Lord shall come in his glory. De time am fast approachin', de wise kin read de signe, Babylon is fallen, and de awful trump shall soun' 'fore

Uncle Nob is laid to rest."
"Do—do you think it will be very soon?" l ssked, scudding into Mammy's lap, and hiding

"Yes, little missy, it won't be long now, for de oder night when I was carryin' de las' load of cotton to de gin house I heard a sort of signin' fru de air, au' when I looked aroun' dar was de star fallin', comin' right towards me. Au' I stop de oxen and went down on my knees an' told de Lord dat Uncle Neb was ready. Glory to his name! But it warn't for de old man arter all, for it went on and busted over in de pine woods; dey foun' de pieces yisterday. But, honey, it am a sign—de Lord's messenger dat he sent to warn de faithful to be ready for his comin'; an' if Missy says her pra'r every night, an' waits for him, she will go to de right han'

wid de chosen." "But won't we be all burnt up?" I asked, peeping from my hiding place.
"Dat's only fur de sinners, chile, de righteous won't feel de flame. Den we must try to save de unbelievers wid all our might."

Nettie, the pretty quadroon lady's maid, shook her curls and cried scornfully: "You niggers are in an awful hurry for the judgment day. Don't you 'spose the signs mean the Yankees comin'?" "Dey say de Yankees jes cuts down de dar-kies like cotton weeds; jes' eats 'em up clean,"

said Mammy, hugging me tightly.

"No, they don't," said Nettie. "They are better to the blacks than the white people; but, my gracious, what should we do if they'd

come?"
At this juncture the door was thrown open and a picture formed that can never be forgot-ten. There was the great, blackened old kitchen, built in a country where plaster and white-wash are too valuable for common use, with the beautiful "fat pine" fire loaping and glowing up the huge chimney, the little group of blacks outlined against it, and in the open door a tall, queenly girl, her brown bair falling care-lessly down her back, her eyes and cheeks glowing with excitement. She glanced about until she saw me, still curled in mammy's lap,

and called out: "Come Lottie; come quick—I want you!"
I reluctantly obeyed, still expecting to hear
the crack of doom if I stirred.

She led me into the parior, and once inside, my terror was forgotten in the joy of the picture it presented. Lounging upon the old-fashioned crimson velvet sofa, in the light of the fire that crackled upon the marble hearth, was a tall young man in a gray uniform, worn and tired, and with a bandage about his forehead.

Springing forward with a joyful cry, I was caught in his arms and kissed and caressed, while my sister Addie sat close beside him on

He was telling Addie of the devastation that the dread foe was making as it advanced, and advising her to take me and fly, before it was too late, to Europe, he said, and then she would

be safe. "I can't bear to think of your staying in this lonely place, dear, when I know, as you do not the horrors of their coming. Whatever north-orn people are, their soldiers are perfect

"There is no one to stay here but me, and I

town during your visit." "I only made him love for the pleasure of telling him how I hated him."

I interrupted the conversation presently. "There are so many whip-poor-wills tonight, and Mammy says it is a bad sign. Is it,

"No, no, child. You musn't believe what the blacks say. They are full of superstition."
"I have noticed them, too," said Addie, going to a window and pushing saids the heavy damask curtain.

"Yes," said my brother, throwing up the sash. 'I can notice the difference in their tones; they come from different directions:

there is one quite near the house that seems hoarse. There, did you hear it?' "Yes, and now the call is answered from all directions. But your moments are too rare

here to be epent listening to night-birds; come and talk to me." "Miss DeForest, I—I—am looking for a confederate soldier, or rather a guerilla chief, who

is named, strangely enough, Percy De Forest. I was directed here. Indeed he is known to be here. But, perhaps, there is some mistake, but I—I must search the house for form, you ·know.'

'You shall not! Leave the room instantly!" said Addie, looking like a queen as her eyes thashed and her face grew pale as death, while he stood proudly up and defied the foe.

"Iam under orders, Miss, I can't help it, and they've been picking off our men for weeks now, he and his band. We must defend ourselves. If he is not here, of course no harm will be done."

"But you needn't have come into the South, Capt. Brocklehurst, and you would have needed no defense. You have come down to butcher us at our own firesides." Then corning to him, she laid her hand on his. 'Howard, he is my brother, my only brother,

and he was defonding us-me-spare him." The young man's face grew white too, "Duty is stern, Miss Addie; I dare not disobey my

"But, Howard, listen. Last week I refused your love, I did not believe in it. If you do love me, prove it. Take me now—my love my life-and save my brother. For my sake, spare him!" Her soft hands were upon his neck, her beautiful face against his. The young man

trembled from head to foot. Then he whispered something that I could not hear. Addie left him and sat down. He signaled to three men outside the door. They entered. "It is plain there is no one in this room," he said to them. "Will you please unlock this door, miss? There is no one in this closet either! See, I have turned all the things out

There are blankers on this upper sneat. Now will the young lady lead the way to the rest o the house? There is a sufficient guard outside—never mind the door." The other day I heard Howard say to Percy. who came for a visit: "There isn't a man in

the city who paid so much for his wife as I die for mine. Nobody can imagine the struggle of those two minutes, but I think I made up to Uncle Sam for the enormous crime of not slaughtering my future brother-in-law, by four years of good service.
"But I must say that I am amused when I

think of my introduction to my wife's family. My first glimpse of her sister was her curly head peeping from under the sofs, while snew of her brother's proximity by those loak shell legs among the blankets."

& SELF-MADE MAN.

How Mr. Bruce Rose from an Humble Colored Boy to be United States Senator. A Washington letter says: Senator Bruce,

who goes out to give way for George, is the last of his race, doubtless, for years to come, in the senate. He is now the only colored man in either branch of congress, and the youngest of the senators. He told me a story the other day about himself which I had heard before, but I think it has never been in print. The late Senator Bogy of Missouri was anxious to have a pension bill passed one day for a constituent, and came over to the Republican side to ask support for it. He approached the color I scuator from Mississippi, and said;
"Now look here, Bruce, vote for that, won't

you. I only want another vote you can carry it through forme. It is a meri-

"Certainly," said Senator Bruce, "you know, Senator, that I have always been willing to do

you any favor you asked."
"D-n it, sir," replied the Missouri senator. 'I never asked you a favor in my life till this

"Oh, yes you have," replied Bruce. "You may remember once, many years ago, that you were going from St. Louis down the river on a stcamboat, and you were hurrying along to catch the boat with a big valise. You passed a httle barefooted mulatto, and said: "Here, you little black rascal, take this value and come on with me. The boy took the hand-bag, and when you came near the boat you said it was about to push off, and you ran on ahead and just crossed the gang-plank as it was drawn in. The boy, however, had not been able to keep up with you, and arrived too late. You stood on the lower deck and yelled, "Throw that value aboard, you d—d black rascal; I can't go without my value." But the boat had moved out until the boy was afraid it would fall into the river if he tried to throw it; and, besides, he expected to receive a quarter for carrying it, and you had, apparently, forgotton all abouthat. The value was not thrown, and you made the captain of the boat come back to the

dock again to get it, and the boy collected to quarter. Now, do you remember that circumstance, senator?" concluded Bruce.

"I do," admitted Senator Bogy.

"Well," said Bruce. "I was the little mulatic boy that carried your value, and I am just as much the corrected was the little mulatic boy that carried your value, and I am just as ready to accommodate you to-day as I was then.

I'll vote for your bilt."

Bruce was the first colored man who ever presided over the United States sonate, and h was called to the chair by Senator Hoar e. Massachusetts. It was a notable coincidence that when the first of his race to be called to the chair at a national convention, he received the gavel again from the hands of the same

man at Chicago last June.
The first colored man to occupy the speaker's chair in the house er's chair in the house of representatives was Rainey of South Carolina. He was placed there by Speaker Blaine, where upon Judge Parker of Missouri proceeded to address the house upon the duty of the government to the Indians.

Personal Gossip.

A Boston dispatch says that the wedded happiness of Mrs. Richard G. Haskell, nee Mary Beebe, at one time the favorite prima donna of the Ideal Opera company, did not last long. The parties were married only six months ago in great style, and have now separated. It is said "the young lady

was spoiled by going on the stage."
Emma Abbott, it is everywhere reported, has invented a new and greatly improved style of kiss, which she expects to introduce next season. People who have understood the completeness of the Abbott kiss, which has been the model for some years past, will naturally be impatient to know what it lacked that any improvement could be made upon it.

Mr. E. J. M. Hale, the manufacturer, who died at Haverhill, Mass., a few days ago, aged sixty-eight years, left an estate variously estimated as worth from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. He owned several large woolen mills in Haverhill and Littleton, N. H., and was a large owner of real estate in Chicago and New York and in other lo-

Joseph McKay, a noted merchant of Mon-

treal, is dead. Included in his long list of public gifts are a hospital, a Presbyterian college and a deaf and dumb asylum. He was a native of Scotland," a bachelor, and left \$300,600 or more, from which large bequests to charitable institutions are ex-

pected. Valentine Baker (Pasha) is about to return to England. The peaceful solution of the Greek trouble is far more grateful to him than those who know his aversion to inaction can easily credit. The fact is, if war had broken out, "Val." Baker would have been in an extremely awkward position, for he was bound by promises specially and personally requested from him by the highest lady in this land next to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, not to bear

The Richest in the World. Washington Letters to the Phil. Times.

arms against her brother's forces,

It is of course absurd for anybody to attempt to tell how much any very rich man is worth. Probably Vanderbilt is the richest man in the world. One thing I do know, that he has at least fifty millions of dollars that he has no use for, and I don't know how much more. This amount he has in registered bonds, deposited in the treasury vaults in this city. From them alone his income is over two millions of dollars a year. How many coupon bonds of the government he has heaven only knows. Then count his railroad and other stocks and bonds, his real estate, etc., and the figures become bewildering. Flood, the bonanza king, told me once that he was worth fifty millions as least and that Mackay was worth still more. O'Brient, since dead, was supposed to be worth about the same, and also Fair, now senator, but this was in the golden days of the Comstock, before the pockets petered out. Take the wealth of Vanderbilt and let it increase for ten or twenty years as fast as it has increased during the past decade, and what is it he cannot do? Jay Gould the same, Mackay the same and a dozen others. I am not much of a communist, but I must say that I look with great apprehension at the rapid accumulation of these countless millions in the hands of a few men.

Mr. Chas. Darwin has received an address from New Zealand congratulating him upon the "coming to age" of his "Origin of Species." The address says: "We are glad to think that you have lived to see the almost universal acceptance of the great doctrine which it has been the work of your life to establish. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every important botanical or zoological discovery of the last twenty-one years, particularly in the departments of embryology and palæontology, has tended to fill up some gap in the evidence you had originally collected, and to make evolution no longer a theory, but an established doctrine of science."

ST. PAUL BUSINESS CARDS.

CRAIG & LARKIN—Importers and dealers in Crockery, French China, Glassware, Lamps, Locking Glasses, and House Furnishing Goods. Third street, St. Paul.

PERKINS & LYONS - Importers and dealers in Fine Wines and Liquors, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, California Wines and Brandies, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter. No. 31 Robert street, St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS CARDS.

MERCHANTS HOTEL—Corner of Third street in the very center of business, two blocks from the post office and suspension bridge. Street cars to all depots and all parts of the city pass within one block of the house.

J. LAMONT, Prop. and First avenue North. \$2 per day, located

JOHN C. OSWALD.

Wholesale Dealer in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

17 Washington Ave., Minn.

Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The buiness is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once, All furnished free. Address Taur & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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OSTLAND'S Livery & Feed Stable

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Buggies and Saddle-Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

My Buggies and Harness are new, and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good, Parties wishing teams for any given point can be/ accommodated at fair rates.

My stable is large and airy, and accommodation for boarding stock the best in the country.

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In the Northwest. Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Woolens & Trimmings,

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Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who slways take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many many money hows and griss those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. BISMARCK, D. T., JUNE 24, 1881.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY bears a commission as special examiner, and goes to California to look into the affairs of the mint at San Francisco.

MRS. OSSIAN E. DODGE has returned from her long search for her children, satisfied, no doubt, that the way of the transgressor is hard.

THE Virginia Republicans are organizing for victory. No repudiation combinations for them; and in their plans they show good sense.

THE bounced custodian says money charged as being expended for candles was used for lunches spread by Secretary Sherman at the Chicago convention.

A Tower City dispatch reports five hundred men at work on a railroad running northwest of Wheatland-being the Breckenridge branch of the St. Paul & Manitoba road.

N. K. Hubbard protests vigorously, and wisely, too, against the proposition to pave the streets of Fargo, his principal objection, aside from cost, being the necessity for first providing suitable sewerage.

Col. Donan, with a party of Arkansas editors will arrive at Fargo on the 27th inst., en-route for Winnipeg and other points in the Northwest. It is to be hoped that they will take in Bismarck while they are about it.

DEADWOOD PIONEER: The regular semi-monthly clean-up of the Homestake, Highland, Deadwood and De Smet mills was brought down yesterday. It aggregated 5,362 ounces or \$91,154. This from the plates only.

THE vote in the New York Legislature, yesterday, did not present any marked change, although the impression prevails that something definite will be reached this week. The chances now seem to be in favor of Depew and Wheeler.

For the week ending June 18, 45,760 acres of land were entered at the United States land office at Fargo. There is a constant increase of entries at the Bismarck office also, more having been made last week than during any week previous to the present month since the establishment

GRANT and Conkling met at Long Branch, it is believed, with a view to air ranging a compromise of matters in New York. It is said the President is very anxious to see all kinds of difficulties in the way of securing harmony in the party in New York removed, and is willing to take the first steps.

THE administration has determined not to interfere with affairs in Virginia, but to allow the leading Republicans in that state to take such a course as seems best to them without being in any manner influenced by the administration. The President wisely determines not to encourage repudiation.

Approx French is in trouble now for presuming himself to be a bigger man than the Secretary of the Treasury. He wrote a letter giving the points of a decision he intended to make, which was used for stock jobbing purposes. The dry bones rattle terribly about the department now-a-days.

THE interviews with Gen. Grant show him to be decidedly luny, particularly when any matter in connection with the presidency is mentioned. His father and brother Orville were both seriously affected with brain difficulties. Grant has made a mistake to allow himself to become interested in the New York mud-

MR. WHEELER urges the election of any man whom Mr. Conkling may name for one of the Senators from New York, as the first step toward harmony. This would be a good scheme, provided the man will go as a Republican, and not feel bound to continue Mr. Conkling's personal quarrel, which was begun without

THE Chicago Tribune is disgusted with the revision, and in relation to one change remarks: "To call it 'hades' weakens the force of the expression very much. How flat it will fall on the editor's ears when he comes in and says, 'That was a hades of a thing to put in the paper about me; where the hades is the fellow who wrote it?""

Minnesota never had a better governor than the present incumbent, and there is no good reason why he should not be elected for a fourth term if he will accept. His unquestioned integrity is supplemented by a great heart, extended exper- opening night. It is to be hoped that

ience, and unusual good sense. He has Mandan will patronize this enterprise to not administered the affairs of the state the extent that it deserves and make it a for the honor and glory of John S. Pillsbury, but for the state, and he receives the | looked | for at | the opening. See adverreward usually extended to faithful officers—the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

It augers well for Bismarck's future that all interests in the city are working together harmoniously to make the coming celebration a success. Citizens strike hands with citizens, regardless of personal or business differences, and strive to see who can best labor to accomplish the work assigned them. The committhe meetings are full, and the spirit that leads to wrangling has not made its appearance in any form. The celebration will surely be a success; and may we not hope that from now on that spirit which, in this case, leads to unity and harmonious action may prevail in our councils. And if it does, Bismarck will take high rank among the cities of the territory, so soon to be one of the grandest states in the union.

THE TRIBUNE frequently encounters the idea that Bismarck and Mandan people omit to mention the potatoes. The yield must entertain a spirit of hostility to- of this favorite Irish fruit is truly enorward each other, because located on opposite sides of the river. The TRIBUNE has long entertained the idea that while a spirit of rivalry is healthful, and to be desired, there is no ground for hostility. The location of Mandan is so excellent, the country surrounding it so good, and the difficulties to be encountered in crossing the river so great, that in the very nature of things Mandan must thrive.-it must become an important point where all branches of trade and industry will be represented. It has men of public spirit men of capital-men who are bound to thrive, but its prosperity, no matter how great, can in no manner affect, unfavorably, Bismarck. Bismarck will be the St. Paul, if our people pull together, and Mandan, like Minneapolis, will follow for a time, certainly, in our wake, and doubtless outstrip us if she can in the race for prosperity. The distance between the two is five miles, and between the two runs the great Missouri river. The Tri-BUNE thinks Bismarck will become a great railroad centre, and will retain for all time the great bulk of river trafficwill become a great wholesale point. Mandan people believe they will take all the trade west of the river, and compete with Bismarck for the wholesale trade of the Northwest. How much they will realize on their anticipations remains to be seen. Bismarck's prosperity is assured.

Frank Mead spent yesterday in Bis-

The pay car went out on the extension yesterday morning.

Judge Bowen laid out the new addition to Mandan yesterday.

Buckley's building has been blocked up and is being moved back. Artist Murray burnt his hand severely

yesterday by lifting a hot kettle. Dr. King has bought three lots of Ha-

ger Bros, and will build an office. Supt. Taylor and General Freight

Agent Hannaford returned from the front yesterday afternoon.

Murray and French have put up a paint shop on Main street, opposite French's lumber yard and office.

More stone and brush were put in at the transfer landing yesterday, which is now supposed to be water proof.

The masons have commenced work on the foundation walls of the new hotel, and rapid progress in the work may be expected.

Col. Emerson has gone through to Glendive to assume his position in the eng ineering department. The Colonel was formerly engineer of the Wabash & Pacific, and brings to his new duties an experience acquired by years of railroad

Frank Mead bought four lots of Dr. Bentley, of Bismarck, yesterday, for \$400, which is much more than the doctor paid for six a short time ago. Even strangers can see real estate advance in Mandan as they walk down the street. Now is the

time to buy, gentlement Hager Bros. have taken the agency for the Common Sense Window Lock, and own all the territory west and northwest of the Missouri. This new fastening does away with all need of weights or bolts, and is as cheap as it is useful. House builders should call and examine them.

The new Opera House is a gem in all respects, and is as perfect in all its appointments as any in the Territory. There are three full sets of scenes already painted by Murray & French, and more will follow soon. The general plan of the house is somewhat similar to that of Whitney's in Bismarck, with twofbars and five boxes, but has in addition two finely fitted up wine rooms in the second story. Pennington & Pest are the proprietors, and Mr. Pennington is now on his way here from Chicago with a troupe for the

paying hing. A large audience may be

tisement.

Reautiful Dakota.

A St. Paul Globe reporter recently in. terviewed Major John J. Sullivan, manager of the Emerald, a Chicago Catholic paper regarding his recent trip over the North Pacific and obtained the following:

Finally I reached the great slope of the big muddy Missouri river and learned that it was making rapid strides ahead of the famous Red River valley, in quality and yield of wheat. I heard of many broad aeres bearing the best of grain and of thousands of other acres newly broken to be ready for next year's crop. Near the city of Bismarck, the terminus of the Dakota division of the Northern Pacific railroad, ex-President Hayes has one of the best farms in the country, in fact the wheat he raised there last year made him a local fame as a farmer, quite equal to political reputation. Oats I found growing in prefection here, and a variety of vegetables, for which the country is famous, and for which the demand at the military posts and new settlements on the Missouri river is immense. By the way, speaking of vegetables, I must not mous, from 300 to 400 bushels growing on new bleaking, while the flavor and size would wake a stone dead Irishman. Four pounds each, and meal to the core!

Bismarck is a great, prosperous town, with substantial buildings and a large trade, both local and upriver. It has the best hotel in Dakota. Here the Catholics have a large congregation and well estab-

hished and conducted schools. I kept on; and across the river I struck the booming city of Mandan. It is sure to develope and become a metropolis, for there is trade and agricultural enough to make and support two large points. The country west of the great northwestern waterway is much different from that east; it is a succession of handsome valleys, with wide open prairies covered with deep vegetable loam, containing all the ingredients known to the best and most expensive English composts, between. Strangely formed buttes rise at intervals, and stately bluffs form the banks of the river in some places. All through this section a rich deposit of coar is found in inexhaustible quantities. is a lightle of good quality, and it will prove a boon to the new settlers through out the country, and for miles eastward." "How is the work progressing on the

"The read is now within about eight miles of the magnificent Yellowstone valley, and for miles beyond in the direction of Miles City there are laborers to the number of perhaps 3,000, busily engaged

in grading the road.
"Here is a splendid chance for men

with little or no | money to get work at profitable wages, for which they are laying up something shead. They are going through a splendid country, and can select homes for themselves, either on the tree culture acts, or of the railroad at \$2.60 per acre.

LUTTER-LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck, D. T., Postof. fice for week ending June 24, 1881.

Child C II Cameron H G Clain Marice C Clayton M A Clark Capt P Coulin Wm Jennings Jenning Miller John C Victin Mrs M

Peterson Olof Ray Jesse 2 Smith C C Stone John 2 Scoutt Martin K 5 Stubbs Orsa Sloan Sammy Thornton T Tigh Thomas H Vanderbridge Michael White Ed H 2

Murphy # Persons calling for any of the above let ters, will please say "advertised." C. A. Lounsberry, P. M.

Prof. Guilmette's French kidney pade have been sold in France for the last ten years, and in that time has cured thousands of men and wouen who were troubled with diseases of the kidneys and utinary organs. For sale by druggists.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing hetween P. W. Comeford and Conn. Malloy, under the firm name of Comeford & Malloy, is this day disso ved by mutual consent, Mr. Comeford retiring. All outstanding accounts will be set-tied by Mr. Malloy.

P. W. COMEFORD, Dated, Bismarck, D. T. June 23, 1881. 5-7w

SAMPLE RUOM

Schreck's CHOP HOUSE,

Opposite Post Office.

Open Day and Night. MEALS at ALL HOURS

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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POSITIVELY CURED. All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. RASSNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These powders are the only preparation known that will care Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs-indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, postpaid, a free trial

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these

Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price for large box \$3.00, sent to any part of
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We can supply anything used in the construction of a Building. Write HS. C. S. WEAVER & CO.

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nave already been sold in this ery one of wl.ich has given per-feet satisfaction. and has per-formed cures eve-

nsconcording to We now say to the afflicted and doubling ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of

the Pad fails to cure. This Green Remedy Positively and Permanent years Launburgo. Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and retention of the Urine, fintum from of the Kidneys, Cataurh of the Biadder. Figh Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, side or Love. Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Biadder and Uriny Organs whether contracted by private diseases or otherwise.

LADIES. If you are suffering from Female Weakness, Eucordoea, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

**COLORY BY CITTE CITY

YOU CAN BE CURED! Without swallowing nameons medicines,

PROF. GUJLMETTE'S

PRENCH KINNEY PAD Which cures by Absorption. Ask your drawsist for Prais, Guillieff's Frene Kelacy Pad, and take no other. If he had got it, send 32 and you will receive the Pad by return m ill.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PLOPS E. Judge Buchanan, Lawver, Tarcao, G., says: "One of P. of. Gudmett & Franch Kidney Pads cured no of Lumbago in three week's time. My case had been given up by the best ductors as incurable. Daring a true true transfered untold gony and paid our large stors of money.

George Vetter, a. P., Toledo, Q., rays: I suf-

fored for three years with Son and Kikney Disease, and often bad to go about on crutches. I was entirely and permanalarly cared after wearing Prof. Guilmotte's French. Eldney Pad four Squire N. G. Scott, Sylvaria, O., writest

ave been a given soft for got 15 y ars with cight. Discuss of the Kidney. For weeks at a time was made to get on othed; rook burrels of medicine, but thre give me only temporary relief. I wore two of Prof. Guimette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and now I know I am entirely cured.
Mis. Hellen Jeserne, Tollide, G., says: For

government lands, which they can secure time, to my bed with Lucorrhoa and female for a rifling fee under the homestead and beakness: I were one of Guinette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one mouth.

H. B. Creet, who, we grocer. Findlay, O. writes: If the 1 - 1 ... and in three we to we to years with lame back and in three we to we bernamently cured by wearing one of Prof. Gui mette's Kidney Pads.

B. F. Reesling, M. D. Druggist, Logun-port Ind. when sending in an older for Kidney Pads virtes: I wore one of the first one, we had and I received more benefit from it than anything I ever used. In fact the Pads give better general satisfaction than any kidney remedy we ever

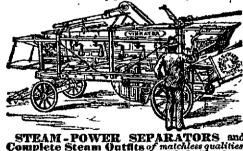
Ray & Shoemaker, Druggists, Hannibal, Mo. We are wo king up a lively trade in your Pads, and are hearing of good results from them every

PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH LIVER PAD Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Billious fever. Jaundice, Dys pepsis, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Price \$1.50 by mail. Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver free by mail. Address STYL FIGEN, CHES. C. P. A. D. CO., Toledo, Ohio,

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Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

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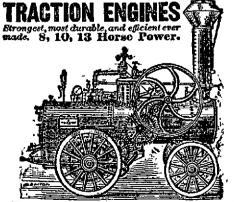


STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Ontflits of matchless qualities, Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to stay years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.



Formers and Threshermen are invited to avestigate this matchices Threshing Machinery. NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan

8 Samples and Catalogue of best sell g articles on carth. World FOURTH OF JULY

THE PUBLIC

is hereby notified that the most extensive and magnificent

celebration of the 4th of July, on the entire line of the North Pacific or any other railroad, will

OCCUR AT

Over\$1,000 will be expended in the entertainment. There will be

GAMES,

BASE BALL.

FIREWORKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

SACK RACING. FOOT RACING.

HORSE RACING. GLASS BALL SHOOTING

ORATIONS,

PIC-NIC DINNER.

CALATHUMPIAN MARCHES PARADES AND PROCESSIONS.

Everybody is invited to be present and to co-operate in making of this the local event of a century. Reduced railroad rates of fare have been secured. Keep on a lookout for posters and a megramme of details.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE CONTRAST!

While other Eaking Powders are largely ABUL-



has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHIVENESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East, to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

-A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING PCWBER. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

STEELE & PRICE

Hanufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special. Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.



The Traveler who Wisely covites Against the contingency of illuess by taking with him Rostetter's Stomach Bitters, has or rasion to congrat that himself on his foresight, when he sees others who have neglect id to do so, suffering from some one of the mula lies for which it is a remedy and prevent tive. And use these are fever and ague, billiousness, constitutions. tion and the unnatism, discuses often attendant upon a change of climate or unwonted deer For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

CATTLE OWNERS, Freighters.

UWe have made arrangements whereby we can take care of town cattle and dry stock daring the season. Milch cows will be driven out to the range each morning and back at might wood water and excellent grass. The best of care taken of the stock. Dry stock will feed from daylight till dark.

While in our care all damages paid. Leave orders at Griffin's ment market. AMES & BERG.

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BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA. Paid up Capital\$50,000

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Correspondents: American Exchange Nat. Bank. New York. First National Bank. Chicago-Merchants Nat. Bank, St. Paul.

Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Interest on Time Beposits. Drafts on Europe.

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Eureka!!

Eureka!!!

Will be the County Seat of Kidder County, D. T.

Faster Election. Best Water in the Territory, 15 to 20 feet below

the surface, in gravel bottom.

R. E. WALLACE, Banker, Jamestown, F. D. HAGER, Real Estate, Mandar, J. D. THEMPSON, Capitalist, Dawson, Dr. W. J. CALVERT, Jackson, Mich., Proprietors.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

FOR NINETY DAYS.

Come. Everybody, Buy and Get Rich!

Choice Lors given to these who will build a good corner estate on them this year. One lot given that was object, who will make sale of four others, see sain value. It des el lots from \$25 to \$260 on Blocks, special prices made and time 21000. Altr. se or coll on W. J. CAKVERT,

Division. Kidder County, D. T.

June 2, 1881.



J.C.VAUGHAN GARDENER'S TOOLS CHICAGO POTA TOES

 ${f 10~CENTS}$ a month,

THE CIRCAGO LEDGER will be sent to any address, postare paid, at the prices named above. Send in your names. Address 4341 THE LEDGER, Chicago III

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Practical Boot Maker,

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Perfect fits Guaranteed. Only the Best

Material used. Custom Work a Specialty. Repairing Neatly Done.

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Leaves Bismarck daily, except Sandays, at S a. m., arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours.

Leaves Standing Rock daily, except Sanday, at 4 a. m., arriving at Bismarck in afteen hours. For freight or passage apply to GEO. PEOPLES & Co., Biszaarck, D. T.

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Madame Levieux's Luxaria Restores and enlarges the female bust. The only warranted remedy in the market. Every lady is invited to send address for circular —sent free. Miffer & Co., 170 Race St., Cincipal (this.) . cinnati. Ohio.

FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING LICKNENS

Permanently Cured.-No humbus-by one month's usage of Dr. GOVLARD's Celebrated infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail. postprid, a free Trial Box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thous and shave been permanently cared by the use of these **Fowders**, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price for page hox. \$3.00 or 4 boxes powers. Price for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, or by express, C. O.D. Address

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INSURANCE.

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- \$1,361,948 00 Springfield -Western, Toronto - 1,150,542 00 Firemen's Find - 811,673 00 Star of New York -608,805 00 3 . Paul Fire and Marine 558,483 00 American Central - 550,296 00

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Buys and sells deeded and Railroad lands on commission; selects and locates Homestead, Pre-emption and Tree Culture claims, and contracts for breaking and planting trees on tree claims; have complete township plats of all surveyed lands west of the Missona River on the Missouri Division of the North Pacific Railroad.

Soldiers' Additional Homesteads And Sioux Half-Breed Scrip Furnished at Reasonable Rates

to parties who prefer to perfect title to lands without residing thereon. Can also furnish, at Certified Scrip

which can be used in payment for Pre-Emption

A. LOGAN,

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. General Merchandise, BUY MILLIAND FOOL TABLES.

Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

HANES & DAVIS, TREE PLANTING COMPANY,

Bismarck, Dakota.

We are prepared to furnish trees for Tree Culure or Organizatal Shade Trees in quantities to suit, debriered by rail or river to any station in the west, at the following rates, money accompanying orders: Cottonwood cuttings, double length . \$4.00 per M

trees. 8 to 13 inches..... 5 00 ...
do 15 to 21 inches..... 6 00 ... Box Elder, for tree culture 8 to 15 in . si 00 ... Shop Elder for shade trees, from 10 to 50 cts each. Shepnerdia (or Bullberry.) for hedges, hardy, 18 inches to 3 feet, 6 cents each.

White Ase shade trees from 10 to 25 cents each.

Trees set at reasonable rates by an experienced tree planter. Address all orders to Bismurck Tree Planting Company,

Bismarck, Dakota.

HANES & DAVIS, Managers,

Bismarck and Pt. Buford STAGE AND EXPRESS

U.S. MAIL.

Léave Bismarck for Fort Buford and interven-ing points Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at Sa. in., making the full trip in five days Stages will leave Fort Buford on same days as from Bismarch at Cort Buford on same days

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For express, freigth or passage apply to

#6086 % T.E.A. St. It.E.,
Agent. at J. W. Raymond & Co's, or to
LEIGHTON & CORDAN, Fort Buford

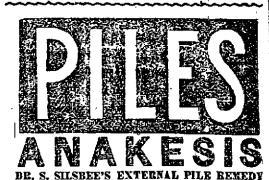
YOUTHFUL VIGOR, Lost Energy. Nervous Debility. Lost Hopes, Indiscretions in Youth RING positively cured. Rubber goods

2 for \$1 or \$4 per doz. Send stamp for circular. Dr. JAMES, 20y1 204 Washington St., Chicago, III

TRY G. H. HENNING'S

Keeps the scalp free from dandruff, the bair from falling out and is an excellent remedy for headache. It is highly recommended as a hair restorer and is the best hair dresser in the world For sale by W. A. Hollemback, W. H. W. Comer, and at Fort Lincoln by G. H. HENNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Gives Instant Relief, and is an Infallible CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, \$1.00 per box, prepaid, by mail. Samples sent free to Physicians and all sufferers, by Neustaedter & Co., Box 5946, New York City. Sole manufacturers of ANAKESIS

GET THE BEST!



LEAD ALL OTHERS!

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OPERATION, ECONOMY,

DURABILITY and **WORKMANSHIP.**

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Improvements and Conveniences found in

POPULAR EVERYWHERE. For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.



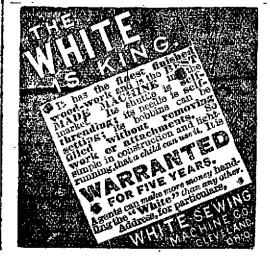
Natural Fruit Flavors.





Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without reparts to the contest from a without coloring, poisonous cits, neids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STREMOVII, WITHOUT ANY ARLITERATIONS OR ESPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made. Banafactured by

STHERE & PRICE, Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gene. Cream Bak-ing Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.



LAND NOTICES.

Notice of Final Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 30, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on the 6th day of July, 1861, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz.:

Menry Suttle, II. E. No. 7, made March 1st, 1875, for the south half of the S E 14 of sec. 10, Tp 138 n, R. 80 W, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz.; T. P. Davis, Robert Machider, C. W. Freede, and J. H. Marshall, all of Burleigh County. P. O. address, Bismarck.

Joun A. Rea, Register.

Notice of Final Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, Dak., May 30,

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and se-dure final entry at this office upon the 7th day of July, 1881, at 11 o'clock, a. m., viz:

Nathan Dunkleberg,

Declaratory Statement, No. 257, filed Dec. 22d. Sig. and dileging settlement the same date, for the northdast quarter of section 20, Tp. 139 N, range 80 W, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and chitiyation of said tract: Geo. C. Gibson, John Allen, John Wotzel and Charley Chamber

> John A. Rya, Register. Notice of Final Proof.

AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 7. Notice is hereby given that the following-depend settler has alcounties of his intention to make dinal proof in support of his claim, and se dure final entry thereof at this office upon the list day of May, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Peter M. Eckford, D. S., No 029, filed June 25, 1889, for the north-dast quarter of section 20, township 138 porth. ingel's west, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, and hames the following as his witnesses, viz.: Wm. II. Thurston, Michael O'Shea Wm. Gleason and John A. Stoyeil, all of Burleigh county. P. O. Address, Bismarck. John A. Rea, Register.

Notice of Final Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 26,

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed untice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and se-dare final cutry thereof at this office on Saturday, the 2d day of July, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz: Chester A. Kiug.

SI H. E. No. 158, more April 1st, 1889, for the N R of S. E. & N. H. 2003, W. 2, Sec. 24, To 139 n I 18 w, and names the pyllogong as his witnesses vizi France V. L. 1985 Can Lewisen, J. P. Man-hart, of Chart Post Order, and John A. McLenn Jones J. Rea. Registor.

Matree of Plant Proof.

AND program Boncock, D. P., Jame 19, 1 11.51. Nation is to be in the thirt the followingand the first was not notice of his fatentian to alke find the control of the first and sequential price of the control of the first and sequential price of the control of dn the White of a still be a view

fant rie Motor.

Fromeste, at Engly No. 18, Nor 25, 18, for the W. 1, at set 186 24. To 11 No. 25 made January, 18, 1881, for the east 14 of the S. E. 14 of Sec. 31, Tp. 139, No. 18 Range 81 W. and names the fot owing as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said tract. viz: Sol Sunderland, Wm. E. Cahall. John Waldon and Alex. McKenzie all of Burleigh Go. P. O. Addres Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA.

Notice of Final Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. June 16, JL⊿ 1831. L

Notice is hereby given that the following-memod softler has filled notice of his intention to make final preofing apport of his claim, and cure final cutry at this office on the 19th day July, 1881, at 10 o'c ock a. m., viz: George II. Thomas,

U. S. No. 228, aled April 16, 1879 and alleging settlement April 1st, 1879, for the N. W. L. of Sec. 28, Tp. 139 N. Eange 48 W., to prove his continuous residence upon and entitivation of said tract, and names the following as his witnesses, via: Lamont O. Stevens, Nathaniel E. Skelton John Walcon and John Leary, all of Burleigh Co., D. T., P. O. address, Bismarck. John A. L. BA. Register.

Notice of Emal Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., June 13,

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has hed notice of his intention to make fine proof in support of her claim, and secare fine entry at this office at Hofelock a. m.,

care find entry at this office at 11 o'clock a. m., oh the 18th day of July, 1881, viz.;

Libra J. Satterland.

D. S. No. 416, filed June 13, 1881, and alleging settlement May 15, 1889, for the S. W. 4 of Sec. 56t, Tp. 141, N., Range St. W., and manes the following as his witnesses, viz.; L. A. Larson, S. A.Peterson, J. W. Johnson and Huns Jackson, all of Burleigh Co. D. T., and P. O. Address, Painted Woods, D. T.

JOHN A. REA. Register

Notice of Vinat Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., June 9,

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 o'clock a.m., on the 15th day of July, 18st, viz: Thomas Weich,

S. Homestead No. 171, made June 19, 1801, for the N. E. Woof Sec. 8. Tp. 130 n. Range 18 w. and tapnes the following as his witnesses approve his continuous residence upon and enaryation of said tract, viz: Affred Cresse. Thomas According to the Market Pounds of the Parket Courter It F. Parket Courter It of Parket It of

Eurleigh County, D. T. Postofice andress Bis charch, D. T.

LAND NOTICES.

Notice of Contest. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., June 17th. 1861.

Complaint having been entered at this office Complaint naving been entered at this office by Dora A. Claussen against Lyman S. Sperry, for abandoung his tree culture entry No. 75, dated September 20, 1878, upon the S. W. 14. Section 28, Township 139 N., Range 79 W., in Burleigh County, D. F., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of July, 1881, at 11 o'clock n. m. to respond and furnish testimory concerning said spond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandoment.

John A. Rea, Register Edwik M. Brown, Receiver,

Notice of Contest. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T.,

S. LAND OFFICE Complete this office Complete having been entered at this office R Losev against George P. Sanford by Lygurius B. Losey against George P. Sanford for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 125, dated Sept. L. 1880, upon the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 139 u. Range 72 w. in Kidder County, D. T., with a view to the cancer. lation of said entry: the said parties are in roby summened to appear at this Office on the dist day of July, 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respect and firmish testimony concerning said alleged

John A. Rea, Register. Edward M. Brown, Receiver.

Notice of Cantest.

Complaint having been entered at this Collegby John R. Hamilton, against solm M. towas for abandoning his Tree Culture Entry. No 111 dated May 1 1879, upon the southwas equation Section 14. Township 138 n. K.a., 18 w. ha outleigh County, D. T. with a view to 1), cancellation of said entry: the said part, a mic hereby summoned to appear at these forces on the 11th day of July, 1881, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to respond and furnish aestimony concentrage said alleged and furnish aestimony concerning said adeged

John A. Rea. Register Edward M. Brown, Receiver.

Notice of Pinal Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismatck, O. T., June 14,

AND OFFICE at Blandard.

I 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his friention to make final profits support of his cinim, and secure final entry at this office of the clock a management of the deal of the last, 1881, 124

contented entry at this of cost to eclocic a.m., on the ma day of July, 1881, 1821.

**Charles A trafferagy.

D. S. No. 242, filed June 21, 1879 and alleging settlement May 30, 1879, for the Node 4, of Sec. 2, Tp. 189 N. Range 80 W. at 1 and the foreigning as his with sees to prove his contantons residence upon, and contivation of end that, viz: Alex. McKenzie, John Walley, Edward Sloan and Andrew Thompson

John A. Rea

Probate Notice.

The petition of John E. Sheldon having been The petition of John E. Sheidon having been filed in this court on the 23d day of June, 1881 representing among other things, that Julia E. Sheldou, who last dwelt in the county of Burleigh. D. T. died intestate on the 4th day of Feoruary, 1881, leaving property to be administered upon, of the value of seven handred dollars, and praying that said petitioner may be appointed administrator of said estate.

proxing that said petitioner may be appointed administrator of said estate.

It is ordered that said petition he heard by the judge of this court on Monday, the tria day of July, 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of raid day at the probate office in said grainty.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Bismanck Workly Tribune, a newspaper printed and published it Bismarck in said county, for three streamers in said county, for three streams.

Bismarck, in said county, for three successive

Dated, June 23, 1881. John E. Carland,

> Upper Missouri. road, published by Official Photographer N. P. R. R., Fargo, D. T.

Catalogues nee Notice:

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List. No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881, Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for

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EGRO FLAM, Competent and escape of a primary and on in one west sum has overy a lyans are of a cottal, one of a killful management. Laure medition of a cottal of the cottal of the cottal of the cottal of the planations how all escape accordent one dock decitings, and to bloom

I wish to inform the people of Burleigh County that I have just

opened in the building next to the Tribune a Flour, Feed and Produce

store, and hope to see my friends at my new stand. I shall keep only the best articles at the lowest market price. Remember the place

> No. 37 Main Street, two doors wesi of Pestoffice. FRANK DONNELLY.

Persons suffering in this way are unfit for the ordinary pursuits and pleasures of life. STRON TONIC BITTERS is the most powerful Blood Purifier and tonic known, and it at the same time builds up and fortifies the system, invigorates the liver, aids digestion, and cores dyspensial. It tones up, and reinforces the whole system, and imparts cheerfulness, vivacity and departed by J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Mfg. Pharmacist, ST. PAUL MINN. For Sale by W. A. HOLLEMBAEK, Druggist, Bismarch, D. T.

S. LAND OFFICE. Bismarev, D. T. June 6, 1881.

John A. Rea

LEGAL.

Territory of Dakota. Country of Burleigh, sa In Probate Court, Special Term. July 18, 1881 In the matter of the estate of Julia B. Sheiden

weeks prior to said day of hearing. Seal. EMERN. COREY.

Judge of Probate. Attorney for politioner.

> YELLOWOTCHE, BLACK HILLS

Including all points of interest on the line of the North Pacific Rall.

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planations how all can succeeds a stock de stags, mai e fir. LAWRENGE & CO., 66 Exchange Pisse, New York.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK.

- DAKOTA

IT is asserted that the cyclones and tornadoes which ravage Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska would be lessened if the country could be clothed in trees. These terrible storms sometimes go through forests, cutting swaths as clean as scythes, yet their origin is always on the plains.

ST. LOUIS claims a location almost exactly at the ultimate centre of population of the republic. The total westward movement in ninety years was 457 miles. At its present rate of progress the centre will reach St. Louis in about forty years, as the distance from the present location, about eighteen miles southeast of Cincinnati, is nearly 400 miles.

THE census for the cereal product of 1880, which is the crop of 1879, has been completed. It shows the constantly increasing prosperity of the country. The total wheat and corn crop is 3,235,679,681 bushels. The total rye, oats, barley and buckwheat is 481,905,000 bushels. The total product of the country aggregated 2,714,603,681 bushels. This is a remarkable increase in the productions of cereals during the last decade. During the last ten years Indiana and Illinois have nearly doubled their wheat production. Iowa has quadrupled hers, Minnesota doubled; Wisconsin suffered a loss of about 1,000,000 bushels. Kansas increased eight-fold, and Nebraska and Colorado seven-fold.

MARK TWAIN made a speech at the reunion of the army of the Potomac at Hartford, which, had it been made by any other man, would have been veted a farrage of nonsense—as it was. His ardent admirers, and they embrace minds of quickest perception, are compelled to acknowledge their inability to comprehend its humor, and in the report the absence of [laughter] is especially noticeable, from which it is inferred that it fell flat upon the ears of the

EXPERIMENTS are being made at Baltimore which indicate that electric illumination may be made most valuable in deep water investigations. The theory has not been fully demonstrated, for the whole system is yet in its infancy, but it is thought that, under proper conditions, the electric light can be so applied as to brilliantly ight up the bottom of a body of water, even though the depth be one hundred to two hundred feet. If, as is believed, the idea proves to be a feasible one, its workings will be of great importance in the search of ost treasures, for drowned persons, the raising of wrecks, the removal of torpedoes

THE Toronto Globe, the leading liberal newspaper of the Dominion, boldly an nounces that the people of Canada have set their heaats on a republic. "It can no longer be concealed;" remarks that journal, "it is no use in concealing the truth, that many of the people think the American Republic better than our domin ion. It has a charm for them. As the poor American slaves used to watch the northern star when sighing for liberty prior to 1860, and wended their way by circuitous routes to Canada, so the people are attracted by the fame, the glory, the free intercourse, as they think—the free life of the great Re-

MATTERS in Ireland seem to be rapidly approaching a crisis, and the best friends of that country are amazed at the efforts of the lar leaguers to break down Mr. Gladstone by defeating his land bill. The tories make no secret of their intention, should they come into power, of stamping out disorder by bloodshed. Mr. Jennings, the London correspondent of the New York World, writes: "I heard a prominent tory exclaim the other day, 'Oh, for a week of Lord Strathnairn at Cork! His lordship-who, as Sir Hugh Rose, won a grim reputation during the Iudian mutiny by blowing Sepoys from the cannon's mouth—was in command of the forces in the Cork district in 1867. Asked by the castle authorities to report on the state of his district, the old 'Bengaltiger,' as the Corkonians dubbed him, briefly replied that he was ready to reduce the city to ashes at a moment's notice and to sweep the country from Youghal to Bantry in two days". That this would be the tory method of dealing with Ireland the more bloodthirsty of their journals frankly avow.

GOV. CORNELL, of New York, bas vetoed the bill to prohibit the manufacture the bill does not claim that the substance is hurtful, or the coloring matter used to make it look like butter injurious. The governor concludes as follows: "It seems to be a well established fact that chemical science and business enterprise have combined to produce an article which competes argely with the poorer products of our dairies. Desirable as it is to afford agricultural interests every possible advantage, in such competition the rights of other interests should not be ignored. We live in a land of law and liberty. Equal rights are guaranteed to all citizens if their vocation be not dangerous or prejudicial to the public welfare; they can not rightfully be restrained in the exercise of the largest liberty consistent with law and order." These are very sensible remarks. The disposition to invoke the law upon slight occasions, or for insufficient reasons, is quite too prevalent in this country and needs to be checked.

NEWS SUMMARY.

RAILROADS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul com-pany intend to start a brick yard at Austin, to manufacture 10,000,000 brick for use in their building operations there.

Sioux City Journal: The different railroad corporations that have lines in Dakota seem to have tacitly agreed this year to block out no new work. Such grades as were built, or artly built, are being finished, but no new lines are surveyed. The Manitoba road is extending its branches, but this was indicated by last fall's

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIME.

J. R. Tufts of Dunkirk, connected with the Brooks locometive works, committed suicide. Near Mount Vernon, Ky., J. Harty ahot A. Bricker dead. Harty was drunk and the two were traveling home from town together. Harty says the killing was an accident. Both parts were about twenty years old.

At Kansas City, a few days ago the body of a young woman entirely nude was taken out of the current, also the headless body of a man and the body of a man with his throat cut were found floating a few mil s below the city. Previous to finding these evidences of foul play several other bodies were taken from the river in this vicinity.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES. Small pox is reported at New Sweeden,

eventeen miles west of St. Peter. During a thunder storm at Milwaukee light-

ning demolished the house of Fred Dittman and instantly killed his wife who was at work in the pantry.

Wm. B. Grear of North Easton, Pa., while walking on the track of the Lake Shore road, near Dunkirk, N. Y., was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed. The foundry of Greendale Bros., in Milwau-

kee was destroyed by fire. Loss \$7,000; insurance \$1,500 in the North American and \$1,000 in the London Assurance. Samuel Jones aged 22, and Dell Cribbs, were boating and lost their lives by the boat going over a hi h dam at Marshalltown, Iowa. It is thought that the boys lost etruck their heads on timbers in the dam and were stunned, as both

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

were good swimmers.

Miss M. M. Gillett, of Wisconsin, but a resident of Washington and a law student. was ap-pointed by the president, notary public for the District of Columbia, the first instance where a woman has received such an appointment from a president.

Rumor has A that after the first of July, the new year's day of the fiscal year, more heads will be chopped off in all the departments of the government than has ever been known under any administration since the Republican party has been in power.

The secretary of war has ordered that the whole number of enlisted men of all grades and descriptions allowed for clerical duty in the army shall be 13 sergeants, 21 corporals, 107 privates, and 16 assistants. The general of the army will determine their distribution.

The Swepson mills, in the property of the Neuse Manufacturing company, North Carolina, were burned. The mills contained 4,000 spindles and 168 looms, and employed 207 operatives. The cotton, boiler and storehouses, with houses for operatives, were saved. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$70,000.

Secretary Windom cut the gordian knot in the treasury matter by declaring the office of custodian abolished and discharging Pitney the swindler. Pitney and his association assumed to represent Chairman Hubbell of the congressional committee in raising \$5,000 and promising contracts. Merchants are complaining now, and say they made up a purse of \$5,000 for a campaign fund last year, with the understanding that they were to be given a chance to get it back on contracts.

The reports affecting Mr. Blaine's health have spread all over the country, and resulted in something as amusing as annoying. Every day the express and mails bring boxes of medi-cines and all the nostrums and cure alls, it would seem, ever made in this country. Accompanying these is a note from the proprietor of the medicine to Mr. Blaine promising to cure if the medicine is used, and only asking in return that Mr. Blaine write a note saying how much good the me icine has done him. He will L. on be able to stock a drug store.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The real estate belonging to the Roman Catholic church of the Episcopal corporation of Montreal will be immediately placed on the market for sale.

A large body of farmers from the north of Ireland had a conference with the Irish labor members of parliament, including Shaw. They expressed a strong hope that only important amendments to the land bill would be proposed, and nothing done to imperil the passage of the bill.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Rumorshave been current of contemplated strikes all over the country. Right Rev. James Daniel Regan, Catholic

bishop of Southwark, is dead. Mrs. Matt Carpenter and daughter are visit-

ing at the home of Judge Jere Black, in York .Pa.

A cablegram has been received announcing the safe arrival in Europe of Gov. C. C. Washburn, after a pleasant voyage.

Sixty thousand Jews are expected to immi-

grate to Spain in consequence of the decision of the government allowing Jews expelled from At Bismarck a man named A. M. Mills re-

cently left a stick on the bank of the river with paper attached, announcing his immediate intention of leaving this world.

W. H. Vanderbilt has driven his team, consisting of Small Hopes and Lysander, to a gent-leman's driving park, and made a half mile in $1:83_4$ —the fastest time on record.

D. W. Stevens, secretary of the American legation at Tokio, Japan, gives a glowing account of the favor in which America and American enterprises are held in that progressive

Leading democrats who have been heard from the last few days cay it will be the policy and sale of oleomargarine. He says that of the party next winter to pas a 3 per cent. funding bill, and not to accept the Windom continuance policy.

The new Inman steamer City of Rome, expected to be the fastest steamer in the world, was successfully launched at Glasgow, but immediately before the last stays were knocked away and the vessel began to glide down the ways into the water, the boiler of a donkey engine on her deck exploded, killing four men and fearfully injuring many others.

Mr. Pitney is very much chagrined at his removal, and states to his friends that he is made a scapegoat. He says that the money which was charged as having been expended for candles was used for a which was spread in Secretary Sherman's rooms at the time of the Chicago convention, and Mr. Pitney does not at all relish being sacrificed on that account.

The German-Republican central committee of New York City (ex-Judge Dittenhoffer, chairman , passed resolutions to night, declaring that as C. M. Depew had received a majority of the votes of the Republican members of the legislature, it was the duty of all republican representatives to vote for and elect him. and that those republican legislators who fail to do so would not receive the support of Germanrepublicans for any office.

Mrs. John H. Patty, daughter of the late

Clinton Matteson, filed a petition in the county court at Fond du Lac, Wis., asking that the re-lease of George E. Suherland as guardian of the minor heirs of Matteson be set aside, charging fraud in settling with the court. The matter is very sensational, as the parties are all very prominent. Sutherland being a politician and a member of the late legislature. The petitition succinctly charges that Sutherland, his wife and Mrs. Matteson fraudulently had the real estate appraised and in various ways euchred the heirs out of over \$15,000. Developments of a sensational nature are promised.

NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

On Tuesday 14th, here was another balloting for each vacancy both standing about the same as before, with no indications of a serious break in any direction. In the investigating committee Bradley, who alleges that he was bribed, finished his story, and Lesseons, the alleged briber, while admitting that he had devoted a good share of his career as a statesment bribing result to rate for various many man to bribing people to vote for various measures and men, declared he did not bribe Bradley apparently because he didn't think it necessary. Bradley, he says, comprehended the value of his vote so little that he was ready to give it away, and volunteered to vote for Depew. On Wednesday 15th one ballot was taken for

each vacandy—the vote for the several candidates running about the same as usual. In the investigating committee Mr. Se sions was on the stand most of the time. Very little reference was made to the Bradley case, except as to the motives that led to the interview in Mr. Bradley's room, rather in Mr. Session's room. On Thursday, June 16, the only marked feature in the balloting was the dropping of Rogers (rep.) for the short term, and the voting for Mr. Wheeler, which ran his vote up to thirty eight, placing his score higher than Senator Conkling's, thus leaving a candidate for each vacancy receiving more votes than Conkling and Platt. The score for Depew was the same as the day before, but he lost one—that of Sen ator Foster, who changed to Cornell. There was exhibited a disposition to end the dead-lock in some way. The investigation revealed nothing of importance.
On the 17th, for Conkling's successor, the remultican vote stead Conkling's Successor, the

republican vote stood Cenkling 27; Wheeler 36; Lapham 16; and scattering 16. For Platt's successor, Depew 53; Platt 23, and 18 scattering. Adjourned until Tuesday 21st. In the bribery investigation the committee reported they had decided to extend the inquiry to everything bearing on the senatorial election, which will prolong the matter for some time. A large amount of testimony was taken tending to show that money had been drawn from banks to be used, but nothing was produce.

that bore upon any specific individual.

On Saturday 18th, two more ballots were taken without material change. Wm. A. Wheel er is in Albany, and believes that Depow and Cornell or Rogers will be elected, and before Others think Wheeler may take the

Political Notes.

The greenback labor party of Ohio, in convention at Columbus, nominated the following

For Governor—John Lietze, Seneca. Lieutenant Governor-Charles Jinkins, Ma

Supreme Judge-James Wilson, Knox. Attorney General—E. M. Tuttle, Lake. Treasurer—W. F. Lloyd, Montgomery. The Pennsylavania Greenback convention nominated B. W. Jackson of Mercer county for

state treasurer, and endorsed the national plat-form of 1881. The New Hampshire legislature has elected

the following state officers:
Secretary of State—A. B. Thompson.
Treasurer—Solon A. Carter.
State Printer—P. B. Cogswell.
Commissary General—Geo. E. Lane.

Scientific Notes.

The first known succeasful experimental boiler explosion took place near Pittsburg on the 19th under the direction of Mr.D. T. Lawson, of Wellsville, Ohio, illustrating what causes boiler explosions, and indicating how to prevent such accurrences. The theory that a boiler well filled with water cannot explode was completely overthrown, as the boiler under test was three quarters filled. Mr. Lawson claims that explosions are caused by super-heated water bursting into steam by removal of pressure from its surface, by suddenly filling a cylinder, or by the condensation of steam from over its surface. This theory was substantiated by two day's experiment. The pressure of the steam before the boiler burst was 380 pounds, The tensil strength of the boiler was 624 pounds. When this pressure was reached the valve was lifted, the cylinder filled with steam and the boiler was blown to atoms. | With this discovery Mr. Lawson has the remedy upon which he holds a patent for the principal civilized countries of

the world. In Thuringia and Saxony cheese is made from potatoes. The potatoes, after being boiled, are reduced to a pulp. To five pounds of this pulp is added one pound of sour milk and the necessary amount of salt. The whole is kneaded together and the mixture covered up and allowed to lie three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, when the superfluous moisture escapes. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days.

Japanese cement is made by mixing poweredirice with a little cold water, and then gradually adding boiling water until the desired consistency is acquired, care being taken to keep it stirred. Lastly, boil for one minute in a clean sauce-pan. This cement is very strong and nearly colorless.

Major Majer die maintains that gunpowder can be exploded with a wooden tool and cities the following instances: At Bassinghyll gunpowder factory, on Oct. 12th. 1878, two men were removing indurated powder from a mill bed by striking it with a wooden mallet, and it exploded and killed them. At Gatebeck, on June 2, 1877, a precisely similar accident, attended with the loss of one life, occurred. At the Lindal Mbor mine a charge of gunpowder was exploded while a man was forcing it into a hole in iron-stone with a wooden mallet. A formidable explosion, which occurred at Royal gunpowder mills, Wetteren, Belgium, on May 29, 1880, is attributed in the official report to a man dragging a wooden vessel full of powder over a powder-begrimed

Bagshot House, upon the domain of Windsor—a domain which in all extends over 14,000 acres—has been given by Queen Victoria as a resdence for life to the Duke of Connaught. But the house was found to be old and out of repair. The question arose in the council of the commissioners of Woods and Forests whether it should be altered or pulled down. Prince Arthur decidedly preferred pulling down. Repair and adaption to his wants would have cost, it was estimated, \$65,000. The prince then made an offer to the commissioners of Woods and Forests that he would build a new house if they would contribute \$90,-000; and this has been agreed to.

A DAUGHTER WORTH HAVING.

"Harvey Mills has failed!" said Mrs. Smithson, one chilly spring evening, as she ran in to see her next-door neighbor and intimate friend, Mrs. James. husband just came home, and he says what we supposed to be a rumor only, is a sad fact; the assignment was made yesterday. I threw on a shawl and ran right over to tell you. They are to keep the house under some sort of an arrangement, but they have discharged all their servants, and what in the world the Mills will do, Mrs. James, with Mrs. Mills' invalid habits, and Miss Helena with her dainty ways and refined bringing up, is more than I know," and pretty, shallow Mrs. Smithson looked at her news-loving friend and neighbor with the air of an epicure regarding some favozite dish.

"I heard about it last evening," said Mrs. James, adjusting the pink ribbons at the throat of her black silk dinner dress, "and this morning I presumed upon our cousinship so far as to drive over and see how they were getting along. And really, Mrs. Smithson, you will be surprised when I tell you that, although I expected to find the family in great confusion and distress. I and in such good spirits. The worst was into the new order of things as naturally as could be. My cousin, Mrs. Mills, was sitting, as calm as you please, up there in her sunny morning room, looking so fresh and dainty as she ate her crisped toast and sipped her coffee.

"'Our comfortable and cozy appearance-is all due to Helena,' said she. 'That dear child has taken the helm. I never dreamed she had so much executive ability. We were quite broken down at first, but she made her father go over all the details of his business with her, and they found that by disposing of Helena's grand piano, the paintings and slabs, and costly bric-a-bric her father had always indulged her in buying, we could pay dollar for dollar, and so keep the house. My husband's old friend Mr. Bartlett, who keeps the art store, you know, and who has taken a great interest in Helena, bought back the statuary, vases, etc., at a small discount, and Barker who sold us the piano a year ago or so, and who is another old friend, and knew, of course, just how we were situated. took it back, deducting only twenty-five dollars.

'Helena has just gone into the kitchen. What she will do there I don't know; but she says she needs the exercise; that she has not attended the cooking school in the city for nothing, and so long as the meals are served regularly and properly, and the house kept in good order, her father and I are not to worry.' After she told me that, I drew my call to a close, and ran down into my cousin's kitchen to see her dainty daughter there. And what do you think? I found that girl at the sink, with her sleeves rolled up, an immense water-proof apron on, washing a kettle!

"Washing a kettle?" repeated Mrs. Smithson, holding up both her soft, white hands in unmeasured astonishment.

"Yes, Mrs Smithson, washing a great, black, greasy, iron kettle that meat had been boiled in, and that had been left unwashed and gummy when the cook left. And do you know? she was laughing over it all, and saying to her youngest brother. who stood near by, that she really liked it, useful!"

and the two fine ladies looked at each other in open-eyed wonder.

"It seems to me as if Helena Mills was trying to make the best of her father's altered fortunes, and was simply doing her duty in the premises, "spoke Miss Carleton, Ida James's new drawing teacher, who was that evening engaged in giving her pupil a lesson on the opposite side of the center table. She spoke earnestly and yet in a modest way, and it being the vogue in New City just then to patronize Miss Carleton, the pretty and accomplished graduate from Vassar, the two ladies looked

at her amiably, and she went on: Somebody must wash the kettles, and it is always best when one has a disagreeable duty to perform, to do it not only at once, but cheerfully.

"Yes, perhaps," replied Mrs. Smithson. "but how could a young girl of real native refinement" (both sides of the Smithson family were of the "old stock") "take so kindly to washing pots and kettles? The fact of it is, people have been mistaken in

Helena Mills. She never possessed that innate gentility she has had credit for. But every one finds their level sooner or laterhe, he!" These two women, having thus summarily disposed of Helena Mills socially. they repeated their belief that the lovely, dutiful young girl had now found her proper level over and over in their set until it was the common talk in New City. Mrs. Carlton in her rounds of profesional calls

among the so-called elite, was entertained in nearly every household with the information that Helena Mills had given up her studies even, and gone into the kitchen work-"and if you believe it she likes it!" Then would follow reflections upon the natural ability and bias of mind of a young woman who was "fond of washing dishes. This sensible accomplished little drawing

teacher was the only one to be found, who mingled in the "upper circles" of New City, who said a word either in praise or defense of Helena Mill's vocation. Miss Carleton always and everywhere protested that the young girl's course was not only praiseworthy, but beautiful. She maintained that every woman, young or old, high or low, who took upon herself the labor of elevating the much abused as well as despised vocation of housework—upon which the comfort of every home depends-to a fine art, was a public benefactor.

Miss Carleton's friends all listened and laughed, and then went on with their senseless and malicious tirade. She was Leartily glad when her engagements in New City were ended, and she was not obliged to move in such "select" society, whose ideas were always a mere echo of opinions-no matter how trivial and foolish—which had been expressed by a few of its most wealthy members.

Mrs. Dr. Forbes, nee Miss Carleton, had five years. But, having occasion to pass through the place on the cars lately, she treated herself to a little gossipy chat with the conductor, whom she had known as a New City gallant.

"There is no particular news, Mrs. Forbes," said he, "unless it is the engagement of Helena Mills to young lawyer Bartlett, son of Col. James Bartlett, you remember owner of the big corner art store. A cottage at Nantucket.

capital choice the young squire has made too. She's as good as gold and every body says she's the best girl in the city. She's a perfect lady, withal, and treats everybody well. Not a bit of nonsense or shoddy about her. Why, bless you, Mrs. Forbes, when her father failed in '72, she took entire charge of the family, and she has managed the house ever since.

'Her father is now in business again for himself, and employs more men than ever. Her mother, who has been an invalid for years, was forced by Helena's example to try and exert herself so as to share her daughter's burden to some extent. As a result of the new, active life she has followed, she lost all her ailments, and is now a happy, hearty, healthy woman. Helenn's brothers have grown up to be fine, manly, helpful fellows, and the whole family are better off everyway than before. As things were going on before Mr. Mill's failure, the whole family were in danger of being spoiled by too much luxury.

"There was a great deal of talk at first among the big bugs about Helena's 'pots and kettles,' and they used to say she had found the true 'level.' I always thought there was a spice of malice in their talk, for the girls of her set envied her beauty never saw them in such a comfortable way, and accomplishments. I am rather fond of telling them now that Helena Mills has over. of course, and they had all settled found her 'level' in the richest, most influential, and just the best family in New

Generalties.

Charles H. Leighton, a young man of Sea Cliff, was sued for breach of promise by Eva M. Leick. of Brooklyn, and there was read in the evidence a letter beginning "You dear, darling little sugar plum, you are as sweet as a lamb about six months old." After such a letter there could be but one reasonable conclusion. The Rev. Dr. Hall was sent for, and the law-suit and the lovesuit were compromised and consumated by

The richest living in England-the rectory of Bredon, Worcester hire—has become vacant through the death of the Rev. Henry Fitzgerald, at the age of 93, who had been rector since 1853, when he was nominated by the father of the late Duke of Portland. This preferment is worth nearly \$15,000 a year. The preferment is in the gift of the Duke of Pertland.

The Omaha (Neb.) Herald says:—A discharged soldier arrived in Omaha recently, where he drew a check from the department paymaster for the sum of \$800, his salary as a private for his five years' service, which he got cashed and bought a ticket for Philadelphia, intending to start East in the afternoon, when he fell into the hands of a hotel runner, who induced him to drink and to visit some low dive. At the end of three days the ex-soldier turned up dead broke. It was afterwards ascertained that the victim has a wife and five children in Philadelphia and that he had saved his entire five years' wages for the purpose of establishing himself in some business.

The Madison (Wis.) Journal says: - "In the town of Warren, Wauahara county, lives a man named Hyke, who advertised for a wife. A lady in Michigan wrote him that she would come to Wisconsin and marry him if he would send her the expenses of the trip. He forwarded \$15. for she now felt she was making herself | The woman arrived in Berlin and proceeded thence on foot for the home of her "The idea! Liking to wash kettles!" soon-to-be husband. She happened to make inquiry in Hyke's neighborhood of a man whom he was ploughing for. The woman was taken in the house and Hyke sent for and he took her to the nearest justice of the peace, who tied the knot.

> The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal says:-Here is a warning to spanking mothers: Mrs. R. W. Johnson, of Anamosa, attempted to administer a corrective to one of her children in the good, old-fashioned way which we all know more or less about from extremely sad experience, to wit:-across the maternal knee. The little one held in her hand a piece of glass and as the admonishing palm was descending the child instinctively threw back her hand and the glass opened the ridial artery of the mother's wrist. The blood gushed out in a stream half way across the room, and had not medical assistance been promptly secured the consequences might have been

Recently published statistics show that the consumption of opium is increasing in this country to an alarming extent. Nor can that be attribu ed, in any degree worth mentioning, to a greater demand for the drug for medical purposes, but rather to the death dealing habit of smoking the narcotic. In 1876 the import of the drug showed air increase of 70 per cent. over that of 1867; and the import in 1880 was 140 per cent, in ex-ess of that of 1876. It is calculated that the opium eaters and smokers consume 5,000,000 grains per annum. This is a terrible showing.

The mayor of Quincy, Ohio, was a naughty man who played pool; he is not a naughty man any more and no longer plays pool. He played pool so much that he came near demoralizing the whole place. His sister was very much shocked at his goingson, and tried every sort of persuasion to get him to step his disreputable practices, but it was without much avail, until she followed him into the pool room and lectured him there. She then prayed for him, kneeling beside the wicked pool table, and he reformed on the spot.

Massi, died, leaving two heirs, a son, then about forty-five years of age, and a daughter. Mr. Terry in his will provided that after the payment of his debts the rest of his property should be placed in the hands of two trustees, to be held in trust for twenty years, at the end of which time, it was to be paid to his heirs. The amount paid into the hands of the trustees by the executors was \$69,942,50, and so judiciously has the estate been managed that to-day it has swollen to the handsame sum of \$204,396.25.

Twenty years ago Job Terry of Freetown,

When a fashionable lady was in full dress for a ball it seemed to her unsophisticated little brother that if her dress should be drawn op toward the neck about six inches it would be a great improvement. He went heard very little about New City society for to the wardrobe, and, bringing a shawl, five years. But, having occasion to pass presented it to her. "What's that for?" she asked. "Why, it's for you to put on," said the enfant terrible. "For me to put on? Why I'm all dressed. Don't Hook pretty?" "Oh, yes," blurted out the little obsersver, as he looked at her bare shoulders, "but you had better put on the shawl, for, sister,

Charles O'Conor, the great lawyer, though eighty years of age is building a \$10,000

MAID OF GOTHAM, 1881.

Maid of Gotham, ere I leave, Brush the powder from my sleeve, Yes, since it has left thy cheek; Brush it off, and hear me speak, Hear me speak before I go: Paint thou shouldst not—no! oh, no!

Though Dame Nature's healthful red From thy failed cheek has fled. Use not r uge with cunning art Other redness to impart; Thou wilt not deceive thy beau One iota-no! oh, no!

Maid of Gotham! I am gone! These word: ponder, when alone; Paint will go from cheek to sleeve; When detected thou wilt grieve— Grieve and lose, perhaps thy beau, Do not paint, then—no! oh, no!

—Cambridge Tribune.

"FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE."

From the Courier Journal.

'He is the worst of all characters for a husband-an idle man-Hattie, and, I fear, he adds to it the baseness of a fortune hunter.'

"You shall not speak so of him! I will not listen to the slander! He loves me-of that I am convinced. I have not been an heiress so long not to have learned when a man lies and feigns a passion for interest, when—" and her voice grew richer and lower, "he speaks to me from his heart. I have tested him, weighed him well; he has faults, many of them, but deceit is not one. He

loves me!".

Mr. Stewart looked sadly at the agitated girl as, carried away with her own generous warmth, she left her seat and stood erect

Uncle Lewis, trust me, trust him. Let me be his wife with your consent."

"Of what avail will it be for me to refuse it, Hattie? You are eighteen to-morrow, and, by your father's will, free to choose your hasband; your property becomes your own, and my office as your guardian ceases.'

'But not your position as my friend, my uncle, my second father. Can you think I was bound to obey you by none but legal ties; that my love, respect and submission were paid only to my guardian? You wronged me, uncle, and in nothing more than this question of my marriage. I come to you, not as the guardian, whose power expires to-morrow, but as the friend, who, I trust, will stand by me through life; I come for counsel, affection and advice. | stunned-sick with the prospect of poverty Do not tell me, coldly, that I am free to choose my own lot. Speak to me now as you have always done—as if I were your the weary day passed and he came not.

"Hattie, Hattie, how can I speak? If truly, I shall grieve you. But you are right; you come to a friend for counsel, and he will speak as a friend should. Review Edward Du Rand's life, and see if I am not justified in my fears. Brought up by parents whose means were just sufficient to give him a liberal education and support him independent of business. Their small fortune he inherited on their death, and lost his first speculation, leaving him a mere pittance. He had studied law, and with energy and industry could have carved out a fortune and a name. What Absolutely noth qo_3 With a fascinating ner and spleudid education he cultivated every refined taste, indulged in every extravagance and lives a life of complete idleness, with means barely to support him. His office is a lounging place for men of fashion, who repay his hospitality by inviting him to the opera, rides or drives. To crown all he woos an heiress, that her parse may supply him with his perfumes, kid gloves and fast horses."

'You are severe.'

"I fear I am just." "Take the reverse of the picture. Edward was an only child, of fine talents, and the pride of both parents. From his birth every whim was indulged, every caprice met compliance; his profession was studied merely as a refuge in case of necessity, and he was launched an orphan upon the world with cultivated mind, refined tastes, extravagant desires and an easy fortune. The roguery of a friend persuaded him to the speculations which ruined him. He stood alone. His income was sufficient for a single man; he was popular in society, courted by the men for his wit, his good humor and his proficiency in athletic exercises; by ladies for his talent in in conversation, music and gallantry. Without any stimulus to exertion, he suffered his time to pass in floating lazily down the tide of time, content to let each day find its own occupation and resources.

Then he met me, and his whole view of life changed. For my sake he will renew his studies, open his office for business and begin a new life. Don't shake your head so mournfully; trust to a woman's heart and instinct. There is a mine of good in this spoiled child's heart; let me be the agent by which it is worked to produce a good fruit. He stands now in a perlious position; my refusal will throw him back on his old life, with a heart ready to dare much evil, reckless and hard, to be wrecked in dissipation, or sour in misanthrophy; my love will win him to nobler aims and higher a spirations.

'It is a dangerous experiment, Hattie.' 'Only one more argument and I leave the decision in your hands: I love him! For his sake I could bear sorrow, poverty, anything but inconstancy. With him life will be glad through any suffering, without him, the future looks mournful and dreary. If you will decide I will dismiss him, but my heart will break in doing it, for I love him! And so, by her last argument, Hattie

Lawson won her uncle's consent to her The world shrugged its shoulders when the news came out. The men congratulated Edward upon his success, and smiled

knowingly to one another as they spoke, the women shook their heads and wondered how Hattie could be so blind as not to see through "that dandy's" schemes, They had been married one year, and Hattie was beginning to wonder if Edward

had been seeking her fortune after all. He was devoted as ever, kind, loving and fascinating; but not one clinent had placed a brief in his hands, and she knew that their expensive house, mede of living and luxuries were drawn from her purse. She was speculating upon this when a quick, manly step, a cheerful voice made every doubt vanish, and she looked up to greet her husband.

"I have come up for you to ride, Hattie, so don your habit! The broad braids, little wife—you know my weakness. Nothing sets off such mignon little faces as yours like heavy braids and drooping plumes."

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black beaver over those dark-brown braids, tible little female.

She was nimbly plaiting the rich profusion of hair while he spoke, and then there was a long silence. Turning from the glass for his approving smile, she was snrprised to see him sunk in a reverie, and, to judge from his appearance, a painful one.

What is it, Edward?" He raised his head as he felt her soft hand on his shoulder.

"The old story, Hattie. Nobody trusts me but you; I cannot command one client. They think that my motive in marrying was a mercenary one, and they hold back from me. Let him live on his wife's money, and leave the profession open to those depending upon it for bread."

"I am almost tempted to echo the

wish.' "No, Hattie, there are temptations enough for me to live in luxurious indolence; let your influence bear where it has ever rested, upon something noble, if you can find it in such a wasted nature as mine."

"If I had not found it, should I be your wife now? Who first led me to see where my wealth could bring me the blessings of the poor? Who pointed out to me the secret charities that make lonely hearts glad, and comfort proud poverty without the weight of obligation? Who told me of students struggling to support a widowed mother, or sister, or vainly trying to save the means of getting an education? Whose delicate, searching and anonymous letters have sent relief to those tempted to curse the world and die, yet too proud to wear any but a smiling face over a wretched heart? How proudly, I say, my husband led me to such deeds and taught me that wealth is lent to give an account of it at last, whether wasted or blessing others.'

"Ah! Hattie, your sweet face first made me look back into my own heart and find there only wasted opportunities and a useless life. What wonder if I turned from such a sight to try and aid you in your own loving schemes of charity, only bringing a man's frequent opportunities to assist you in your work?"

"The horses, sir!" said a servant, and Hattie sprang up from her seat beside her husband to get her hat.

Another year and the crash of 1873 swent Hattie Du Rand's fortune away. Her uncle came to tell her the news, and left her and, spite of herself, shuddering at the thought of her husband's dismay. All Had he left her to bear her cross alone. not do the same." Stung, indignant at her own heart for such a thought, it would recur as the evening set in and he came not. Wearied with waiting, sick with apprehension, she threw herself on the sofa and sobbed in bitterness and

Hark! The well-known step on the stairs; but not slow as of one disappointed, but springing and light.

"He does not know," she thought "and I must tell him!"

He came in with such a bright face, his cheeks glowing, his eye bright, his lips smiling, that she turned faint at the thought that she must blast all his joyousness.

"Crying, Hattie?" he said, with his face changing to a look of tender sympathy. "You are very late," she said, trying to

steady her voice. "Oh, you must get used to that. I shall keep business hours now. Off in the mornoff again till dinne.r'

"Have you heard?" she whispered.
"Yes. Do I seem hard and unfeeling, darling? Forgive me! But, Hattie, dear, you shall not feel any privation that my love shall keep from you. We shall not be rich; many things must be spared, yet, trust me, I will work hard before you shall suffer. Oh! I cannot-I cannot help it, Hattie! I am glad—glad of this! You are mine. Now I can prove to you, and to the world, that your fortune was nothing to me! I have seen your uncle to-day, and through his kindly exerted influence, I have secured the situation as book-keeper in a wholesale

grocery store."
"You—you, Edward, with your refined tastes and luxurious habits?"

"Why Hattie, the salary is \$1,000 a year. Think of earning that!

'Oh, Edward my own love!" And here the sobs came too thick for more words. His own voice was husky as he said:

"But for you. Hattie, I should be now : miserable lounger-a gambler, perhaps, or worse. I feel that I am a man, with a true heart and a willing energy, and the turning point of my life was your words, 'I trust you, Edward.' You did trust me, and, God willing, I will win the trust worthily."

Nobly he kept his word. The luxurious home was sold, and in a quiet house they began life again humbly. There is one child, a second Edward, to knit his parents' hearts in a yet closer bond, and Hattie knows that between her and poverty there stands a true heart, a willing, strong

"For better, for worse," they took their path in life together, and the trust of their betrothal will make their life sunny, though sorrow may for a time shade their way.

Abraham Lincoln's Son.

From the Providence Press. Miss Clara Barton related an interview she had recently had with Secretary Lan-"I wished to see him because he was Abraham Lincoln's son," she said slowly and softly, "and I went to his office desk, handing him my card as I approached him. 'I have no favor to ask of you, Mr. Secretary,' I said when he had risen and the conversation had opened, 'except that you will take from me a little burden I have carried about with me for many years. I knew President Lincoln well. He was good and kind and helpful to me in whatever I tried to do for our soldiers. He recognized and cared for the little things I had succeeded in doing; and when there came one great undertaking (referring to her making a record of the missing), so great as to appall a woman with its seeming impossibility, yet which the entreaties of many survivors forced me to attempt, when other officials said, 'It cannot be done,' he, the head and heart of it all, said, 'I will help you.' And he smoothed my way, and made it all possiple and plain. When the task was ended, and I came back to Washington feeling deeply the obligation I owed to him, he was not here to receive my grateful thanks. He had gone beyond all that. It was a sad little burden to carry around with me unuttered and unshared, but I have carried it. At home and beyond the sea, wherever I ike heavy braids and drooping plumes."

have been, it has gone with me; and I have come to-day to ask you, as his representative, to accept that burden of thanks for

him.' I felt my tears flowing before I had and let the broad rim shade your face, I finished, and was ashamed that I had failed defy the world to produce such an 'irresis- to control them, but when I glanced up at the secretary I saw he was weeping, too. He reached out his hand, and said: 'I do accept your tribute of thanks-for my father; and then I came away.'

WOMAN'S WAY.

Ten years ago-yes, may be more-I went to tell my love my love-I saw her at the cottage door The honeysuckle twined above, And, as I came, she came and stood Half leaning o'er the garden gate; "Come in," she cried, in merry mood.

I see her now, a winsome girl—
A child with frank and honest heart-Yet in her voice and eye and curl A modesty that passeth art. Last night I came, as years ago
I came, and saw my darling wait For one who toddled to and fro-Half leaning o'er the garden gate; "Come in," said she, but not to me-A tender smile upon her face— A cruel, cruel love! I see My little son hath stole my place.

I see her now-my worshipped one-And yet she is not wholly mine, For love breeds love from sire to son And woman's heart is love's own shrine. Eugene Field.

A GIRL'S PROMISE.

"And you propose to stand by what you say, sir?"

"Exactly, George." Then silence fell between the two men

or the space of a few moments. It was the old, old story-the useless petition of poverty-stricken youth asking of wealthy old age the hand of beauty.

George Stanley had loved pretty Esther Dance from his childhood up, and Esther had returned his love in full measure, but when the decisive moment came and he asked rich old Farmer John for his daughter then he was told that he was too poor to be aspiring.

After staring for a while in dumb despair at the hard-featured farmer where he sat in his great chair beside the sunny window, George plucked up sufficient courage to ask:—

'And is my poverty the only objection you have to owning me for a son-in-law,

"That's about the long and short of it, my boy," was the prompt response; had to make a nest before I caught my bird, and I don't quite see why other men should

"Quite right, sir," said the young man brightening a little; "but may I ask how wealthy I raust be before I can propose for

Farmer John stroked his chin with a covert smile playing about his weather beaten features, and drawing from his pocket an envolope which contained a hundred-dollar bill, the price of some land that had been sold that day, he display d the crisp

"When you can show one hundred greenbacks like that I'll part with my daughter.'

"All right, sir; goodbye." "Where are you going?"

"West."

"God bless you. Good-bye." And so they parted; and so lightly did he old man think of his harsh treatment, that listening to the drone of the honeying upon the window-sill, the envelope containing the hundred-dollar bill in his hand.

Meanwhile George had hurried to the trysting place, down at the stile in the meadow, and told Esther his sad story.

When she heard that he was going so far way from her, the girl burst into tears. 'Esther, Esther, darling, don't cry, George faltered; can't you be true to me till I come again?"

"I can, and I will!" was the passionate

reply.
"Promise it, dear!"

"George, I promise it on my life!" The shades of the summer evening were closing in as George Stanley stood at the door of the cottage which had been his home and held his mother in his arms. Scarcely where the last farewells spoken

when the garden gate clanged and the constable of the village strode up the path. "George," the man said, regretfully,

must arrest you!" Mrs. Stanley uttered a low cry, but the

oung man laughed. "Is this some joke, Mr. Hardy?" he cried; arrest me—for what?"

"For theft."

"Theft of what?" "Of a hundred-dollar bank-note.",

"From whom?" "Farmer Dana."

"Merciful Heaven! I---" "Mr. Dana says that you were the only person who knew that he had the note in his possession, and that after you had called upon him he fell asleep; when he awoke

the note was gong. "Why should he accuse me?" the young man cried indignantly.
"Because an hour after you left the

farm you purchased a ticket for Nevada with a hundred-dollar bill!" "But the money was mine." "Ah, but Mr. Dana has identified the bill

as his. I'm afraid, George, you must come to the lock-up with me until you can have an examination." Like a man he faced the disgrace, and

was cool and dignified until he was dismissed on the following day, the evidence against him not being considered serious enough to condemn him. So he went west with a heavy heart to

seek his fortune, knowing that out of all his life-long friends Esther and his mother

alone deemed him guiltless of the galling charge against his name and honor. A year went round, and it was already the springtime of another, and Esther prayed day and night for the welfare and success

of her absent lover. The only happy moments of her life were when she sat with the widow Santley and talked of George.

Oh, how happy the poor boy might have been could he have heard those two loving women talk of him and have known the depth of their trusting affection! Returning one afternoon from the cottage

Esther met her father upon the verandah.

"Esther," the old man said, "I want to speak to you. I have decided to overhaul the old house, furnish it up a bit, and lay in a stock of new furniture.' Esther glanced up in surprise. "I don't see the use of it father, dear,"

she said.

you think the old place is fit for the wedding of the richest girl in Mayville?"

"My wedding, father?" Esther gasped. "Certainly; why not? I've always thought Dr. Bell was sweet on yor, and to-day he asked me for you. I couldn't be better pleased to-

"Father! Hush, I cannot marry Dr. Bell!"

'Why not?'

"Because I can never love him!" 'Oh, that's all right! In the meantime, I'll have the carpenters round in the morning and have them throw out a bay-window

in the sitting room. And with a jovial laugh the old man sauntered down the steps and away through the sunshine.

Up in her chamber that night Esther stood at the window and raised a pale, tear-wet face to the twinkling stars. "I will die first." she murmured resolute-

ly "for I have promised George that I would be true to him, and I will not break that Bright and early the next morning she appeared at breakfast and though her father

eyed her keenly he never mistrusted the conflict she had been waging through the dead wastes of the previous night. With a shudder of horror, Esther heard the cargenters begin work at the sitting-100m window, and while her father stood in front of the house planning some altera-tions with the architect, she fled up to her

last letter the twentieth time. Scarcely had she concluded the perusal of the first page when a rap came upon the door, and upon opening it, Esther encountered the maid-of-all-work.

room to stifle her misery by reading George's

"Please, Miss Esther," the girl said, extending something in her hand; "the carpenters just found this when they tore away the mop-boards under the sittingroom window

Esther took the object, uttered a wild cry and darted down the stairs.

"Father, father, look!" she screamed, George is innocent!"

With a puzzled air the farmer took the dirty envelope and with 'rembling fingers extracted a mildewed note for a hundred dollars.

"Slipped out of my fingers and into that pesky crack!" he gasped; "by Jove, what wouldn't I give if that poor boy was here now-I'd give you to him without one cent for the wrong I've done him!"

In his bewilderment the old fellow did

not notice the stir beside him, and when he raised his eyes at last, lo, there stood George Santley with Esther tightly clasped in his arms.

"Your wish is granted, sir," the young man said: "the boy is here, but not poor. There are the bills you wanted to see before I could claim Esther."

But Farmer John pushed the proffered wallet aside and faltered brokenly:

'Say no more about it, George; take her, she's yours, and may heaven forgive me, and bless you both. See here, Mr. What'syer-name, I want you to get through with these improvements in double quick time, for there's going to be a wedding here next week!"

THOUGHT-READING.

Wonderful Achievements of Washington Irving Bishop in London. From Moncure Conway's London Letter to the

Cincinnati Commercial. On Monday afternoon last, at one of our bees in the rose-tree outside the window, ordinary receptions, Mr. Bishop came to ing-home for an hour at lunch-and then he fell asleep in the sunshine, his arm rest- my house by invitation. He had telegraphed a request that something should be hid before his arrival, which was done by my wife. When he arrived, at about 4 o'clock, there were present more than twenty guests. of whom four had been informed that he would be present. He at once made an effort to find the object that my wife had hid. Holding her hand to his forehead, he presently went to an Italian cabinet and touched a drawer which had no knobs and no appearance of being a drawer; he tapped on this for some time, then raised his hand over the top of the cabinet-above his headthen taped on the other drawers and said: 'There is an obstruction between me and the object." He finally said it was in the cabinet at a point within a square indicated. This was inexact, it was in the drawer on which he had tapped so long, but which had no knobs by which it could be opened. Dr. Cattell, president of Lafayette college, being present, was requested to lay some object on a secret spot and then remove it to another. President Cattell was in the dining-room, and took out his gold huntingwatch. He at first thought of hanging for a moment on the gasalier, and raised it there, but went on to the tea-table an placed it inside a glass biscuit-box, with cover; he then took it out and hid it in another part or the room on a side-board, in an empty silver butter-dish with (opaque) cover. When the carefully blind-folded man was led in he first paused beneath the gasalier, motioned upward with his hand, then dashed on, opened and shut the biscuit-box, said "Here!" then darted straight to the butter-dish, took off the top and exclaimed, "Here it is!" This success was very speedily achieved. He then asked for some photographs, and some fif-teen of cabinet size were given him. These he laid out in order on their faces on the table, and asked Mrs. Morris (wife of Wm. Morris, the poet) in his absence to look at one of the pictures and replace it: he would then try to tell which she had looked at. But he twice failed to do this. In each case he selected the picture next to that which had been looked at. The next experiment was with Mr. Samuel Russel of Boston (U.S.). Mr. Russe! had a pain and Mr. Bishop speedily placed his forefinger on the spot just above the inside of the left eye. This was surprisingly exact, the pain being a neuralgic affection of the fifth nerve which curves from the nose above the eye.

And now occurred the most remarkable experiment which Mr. Bishop has yet performed in this country, and one which, if it should be repeated, and thereby proved to be not a fortunate hit, will upset Dr. Carpenter's theory of muscle reading. Mr. Bishop was brought blindfolded before a table on which there were seven or eight books of various sizes, which he had not seen. I told him that on a certain page which I remembered, in one of them, there was a picture which I remembered, and he was asked to try and pick out the book, page and picture. The book (ordinary royal octavo) was found by him after a a long search and several mistakes. It being a new one, which would not lie open, there was a mechanical difficulty in his exploring it while one of his hands was holding mine to his forehead. under the circumstances it was agreed that "Don't you, sis?" with a sly wink; "do I should turn the pages consecutively, and

he would say when the right page reached. I began and turned the pages, my hand moving as nearly as could make it, with the regularity of a pendulum. The picture was passed by about seven pages when he asked me to return; in this way it was thrice passed. He then said; "This is not an ordinary book. I will describe to you the size of the picture." He drew a square of less than half a page, which was right enough. Presently, as I was turning the pages, with the same regularity, he exclaimed, "Your hand is on the picture," which was true. He then exclaimed, "I feel as if I must give my impression of this picture," and instantly struck an attitude, with one hand uplifted and the other held out straight from his side. This was the attitude of the main figure in the picture, but I made no answer. I said. what you think the picture is." He answered, "It seems to be a dragon or a enake." Without replying, I called the attention of President Cattell and others present to the picture, and asked Mr. Bishop to express again his impression of it. He repeated, "it seems to be a dragon or a snake." His bandage was then removed, and he was evidently excited to find how accurate had been his description. The picture is in my demonology, volume one, page 103, and represents a devil with a long hideous, animalized head, holding a long staff in one upraised hand and a key out from the side with the other, and around this figure a huge snake or dragon twines from head to foot. Mr. Bishop's description was minutely correct.' How can this be explained? Clearly I could not convey with the back of my hand to Mr. Bishop's forehead the idea of a snake. If it be said one could convey the idea of something odious or horrible (which would be untrue in this case, because these mythological figures are my pets), it would still remain that there are many millions of horrible things beside snakes or dragons. Had he only described the picture as being something ugly or disagreeable, it would be another thing. What were the chances of fraud? Is it possible Mr. Bishop might have known that I had written a demonology? Possibly he had seen it. Among its sixty-seven pictures fifteen have the serpent or dragon in them, prominently in some cases, incidentally in others. But they all have demons or devils; and if Mr. Bishop had known or guessed what book he had in his hand (a quite ordinary book in size), and meant to guess at the picture, he would naturally say, "It is a demon or devil." This would have been safer than to particularize dragon or snake, represented in less than a fourth of the pictures. No theory of happy guessing accounts for

this imitating the attitude of the figure. If it were all a felicitous "hit," it is one which I believe M. Quetelet would have said could only happen once in a trillion times. What, then, is my own theory? I have none. Mr. Bishop says he is without one. The fact will be hid before the scientists who are to experiment further. It may be that the like variations of Mr. Bishop's usual success may be repeated, an that some generalization may be reached All that I can say is that I cannot yet ado Dr. Carpenter's theory, given in his letter above quoted, and in another he has written to the Standard, as adequate to cover the minute description of a picture, by a blindfolded man in a book before which he is suddenly led, and could not possibly have seen in that place—which, I may add, was an un-

usual place for it.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

The Genral of the Army Pays His Respects to Jefferson Davis. General Sherman's speech at the Hart-

ford reunion of the Army of the Potomac was exceedingly lengthy, but interesting. He paid his respects to Jeff Davis' history, and said that from his own book it appeared that it was lucky for Davis that General Johnston, in May, 1864, did not obey his order and assume the offensive from Dalton to the north side of the Tennessee river, and it showed wisdom in Johnston not to undertake an agressive campaign, such as was foreshadowed by the general proposition of April 16,1864, "Johnston was better qualified to judge of his ability to conduct such a campaign than Davis was at Richmond. As to the removal of the noncombatant population from Atlanta, Mr. Davis says that since Alva's atracious cruelties in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century there has been nothing in comparison for cruelty. He had a right to publish such words in 1864, when extraordinary language was needed to arouse the sinking energies of his people, as he called them, but at this late day it is simply absurd. Not a man, woman, or child was harmed in that removal. I am responsible for the order of removal, and it was right. It was eminently humane to remove a noncombatant population from the theatre of war. It produced the effect I intended and hastened the conclusion of the war. As to the burning of Columbia, he intimates that I have endeavored to escape the responsibility for that act. I saw with my own eyes the burning cotton bales which had been set on fire by the confederate cavalry. I was supreme in command inside of Columbia during the night of the conflagration, and I allow no man-not even Jeff Davisto question any statement of a fact as seen by myself. The fire in Columbia on the night of February 17, 1865, in my judgment, then and now, was caused by particles of burning cotton blown against fences and sheds, which spread to house and finally consumed the centre, but not the whole of the town. The cotton was unquestionably set fire to by confederate cavalry." General Sherman continued: "Again, Mr. Davis asserts that at Greensboro," N. C., General Joseph E. Johnston disobeyed his (Davis') orders to retreat through the Carolinas, Georgia, &c., toward Texas, by a route along which supplies for the purpose had been collected, so as to prolong the war ad infinitum. I am sure there is no good in American citizen of the North er South but who feels a debt of gratitude to General Johnston for his good sense and his humanity in stopping the war when he did, in defiance of Davis' orders. To have resolved the war in April, 1865, from one by grand organized armies into one of partisan guerrillas would have been an unpardonable crime against humanity."

France pays its ambassadors of St etersburg, \$50,000; London, \$40,000: Petersburg, \$50,000; London, \$40,000: Vienns, \$34,000; Berlin, \$28,000; Constantinople, \$20,000; Madrid, \$26,000; Rome-(Quirinal), \$22,000; Rome, (the Vatican), \$22,000. The French Minister at Washington receives \$16,000.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL LEAVINGS.

A muscular Turk of Stamboul Tried to pull out the tail of a mule,

The coroner's ju-Ry the body did view, And brought in the verdict "Damphool!"

The longest day of the year was last The steamer Black Hills passed Pierre

Tuesday.

A question of privilege-Asking to go home with a girl.

General court-waiting on half a dozen girls at the same time.

Twenty car loads of beer are at the levee awaiting shipment to Glendive.

The Bismarck Tribune is a splendid local paper.-Minneapolis Evening Jour-

The steamer Nellie Peck arrived last evening about 8 o'clock and will leave

The Helena left for the Yellowstone Monday, with a good freight and passenger list.

The people of Clarke offer three hundied dollars to a blacksmith to locate at the new town.

Five thousand dollars worth of Bismarck real estate changed hands at one transaction Monday. The steamer Black Hills, bound for

Bismarck, passed Bennett at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The shipment of the buffalo hides has

commenced. Fifteen of the 100 car loads

were loaded yesterday. A valuable tree claim, three miles from the Clarke farm can be purchased by applying at The Tribune office.

Justice Hare yesterday disposed of two drunks by fining each one dollar and costs. The amounts were paid.

The steamer Eclipse left at 5:30 Monday afternoon for Huntley, one of the extreme upper Yellowstone landings.

It takes about three hundred cars to keep the Missouri division supplied, even while it is without any western terminus. Dan Eisenberg will await the establish.

ment of the promised brick yard and in the spring will erect a \$6,000 brick resi-The postoffice department has estab-

lished a new postoffice at Grinnell's, on the route between Bismarck and Fort The Steamer General Terry leaves for Miles city and Fort Custer, Friday night,

the steamer Nellie Peck for Fort Benton Saturday night. The girls of the Sheridan' House will give a social party on Thursday evening,

June 30th, to which all their friends are respectfully invited. The steamer General Terry arrived at 10 o'clock last night, and, after taking

aboard a few passengers this morning, will leave for Fort Custer. Sixty-one car loads of freight, over seven hundred tons, were unloaded and dis-

posed of at the Bismarck river and city railroad warehouses on Monday. Mr. Ed. Smith, for some time since the efficient operator in the railroad telegraph office has resigned his position, and will

join an engineering party on the exten-

Frank J. Mead, J. C. Weatherby, Alex McKenzie, C. R. Williams, J. C. Barr and M. J. Halleran, are among the people who have recently purchased lots at the town site of Clarke.

New advertisers that have sent in copy must be patient. The advertising and news columns for the past week have been fighting for supremacy, and an enlargement is a necessity.

Mr. John Finnerty, correspondent of the Chicago Times, will arrive in Bismarck this evening, on his way to the Pacific coast, via. the line of the North Pacific. His letters will be eagerly read.

First Lieut. Robert F. Bates, adjutant Eighteenth Infantry, has reached St. Paul, returning from the east on a short leave of absence. He will leave for his station, Fort Assinniboine, M. T., in a

"How can I leave thee?" he was singing in a very tender tone. He wasn't very popular with her parents, and it was verging on twelve o'clock, and the old man came in and showed him how he could leave her.

Mr. J. M. Carnahan left Wednesday for Miles City, where he will probably engage in business. Mr. Carnahan leaves a large circle of friends in Bismarck, who, while regretting to see him leave, wish him abundant success.

Lieut. English, while in charge of the guards at the levee, Tuesday, discovered Geo. Harris, a deserter from Company "D." Eleventh Infantry, who deserted about six months ago. He was immediately taken into custody.

The steamer Butte has been so greatly improved since her last trip to Bismarck that many of her old friends scarcely recognized her as she came ploughing around the Fort Lincoln bend. An extended deck is among the chief improve.

Parties in Wisconsin have been corresponding with a Bismarck citizen as to the outlook for starting an extensive tannery. They have about \$15,000 which they are anxious to invest in that business, providing a favorable point at, which to locate such an institution can be found.

Samples of growing grain raised by Fred Strauss, John F. Wallace, Geo. Joy and Ed. Sloan were left at the TRIBUNE office on Monday. The grain—wheat, oats and barley—was beginning to head, and measured nearly three feet in height. ing, the ground is in the best possible These are fair samples, gathered from condition.

different localities, and give a good idea of the condition of the growing grain.

On Sunday last Mr. Robert Bannerman, of Bismarck, led to the altar Miss O'Connor, who for a year past has been one of courteous and attentive waiter girls at the Adelphia Varilies. Bob has a host of friends that extend congratulations and good wishes to himself and

Capt. Cass Durham, Eighteenth Infantry, arrived yesterday at St. Paul from New York city, where he has been under treatment for inflammation of the eyes. After consultation with some of the best oculists, he is encouraged to hope final if not speedy recovery from what threatened to result in serious impairment of vision.

Michael T. O'Connor recently arrested a suspicious character on whose person he found a silver watch that had been stolen from him November last. He failed to prove the charge of larceny however, and the prisoner was discharged. Mr. O'Connor thinks injustice rather than justice was done, and will appeal the case to the District Court.

A circular has been issued by General Passenger and Ticket Agent C. K. Barnes, of the Northern Pacific railway, to all agents, instructing them to sell Fourth of July excursion tickets to and from all stations on the line ot 60 per cent of the double first-class rates. Sale of these tickets commenses on July 2 and closes July 4, but return coupons are good till July 5.

The steamer Bachelor, with her champion banner flying, arrived at 9 o'clock Monday morning. She brought in 11,570 buffalo hides, besides a few bales of other skins and a few tons of Government freight. She was so beavily laden that only the smoke stacks and pilot house were visible. The freight charges on the hides amounted to \$3,000, and several similar trips are in sight.

G. J. Case, of Marshall, Mich., with H. C. Tillinghast & Co., Chicago, is in the city. Mr. Case is here looking after large consignments of fur and hides shipped for his house from Montana. There are now here awaiting shipment over 100 car loads, and there is much more to come. Mr. Case is much pleased with the country and with the business prospects in this section. He thinks it simply im-

Under the regulation requiring an officer to be at his station at the expiration of his leave, it has been decided by the secretary of war that an order assigning an officer to temporary duty away from his regular post, previous to date of com-mencement of his leave of absence, does not change his station nor give him authority to terminate his leave at any place, except his regular station, unless further detached duty is required of him after expiration of leave.

Yesterday, Alex. McKenzie, exhibited to several townsmen specimens of barley raised on Fred Strauss' farm, three miles from town, which measured from stool to head three feet and eight inches, each stool containing from ten to fourteen stalks. These specimens, which are but a fair sample of all the growing grain, are peoof conclusive that the Missouri river slope is the great grain region of the world. No better crops can be found anywhere than those now growing near

A gentleman arrived from Glendive last evening states that the recent rains caused a raise of about ten feet in Glendive creek, and that no track laying has been accomplished for the past three days. The swollen streams will make bridge building progress more slowly, and will necessitate additional rip-rapping where work has been finished. During the storm the steam pile driver was overturned, and the end of the track is yet eight miles from the town. Track laying will not be recommenced for two or three days.

Sheriff McKenzie and officer Duane maintained order at the levee yesterday. A full crew of men were at work on the Batchelor, and a full crew commenced work on the Big Horn in the morning. Later in the day a few of the mea started for up town to get their clothing, and when away from the landing were assaulted by some of the strikers, and a few pistol shots were fired without fatal effect. The men dared not then return to work, and for the remainder of the day the loading of the Big Hora progressed more slowly.

The mica mines near Custer promise to be a great source of wealth to the country, as the demand for this mineral is unlimited, and these mines are easily worked and apparently inexhaustible. The time is not far distant when, with proper railroad facilities, the company owning these treasures can in effect monopolize the entire trade. A popular mistake is to call mica isinglass; they are in their natures entirely different. The isinglass of commerce is the air bladders of sturgeons. The most of it comes from Russia. However, the air bladders of any fish is the same isinglass. Mica is a mineral. There are three varieties of it of different colors. The clear, transparent variety, such as is found at Custer, is the only kind that has any commercial value.—Deadwood Times.

F. Jay Haynes returned from Fort Yates, Monday, having succeeded in getting the most important views ever taken of Indian camps. He gave a feast to 250 chiefs, and then, through some unprecedented magnetism, succeeded in getting them to give him a "war dance." With his instantaneous view process he was able to photograph over 3,000 Indians in one picture, with upwards of 250 chiefs engaged in their favorite dance, with naught but the breechclouts on their person. His collection of Indian views taken at this fort among Indians who have recently quit their scalping exploits among the whites will prove of universal interest. An illustrated article is being prepared for Harper's Weekly.

The daily rains and cold weather continues. Better weather for wheat could not even be wished for, while for break.

Pubely Personal.

Judge Barnes has resumed the practice of law at Fargo. Father Stephan, of Fort Yates, arrived

on the Nellie Peck last evening. Dr. J. G. Kalbach, of Mandan, returned from his visit to Pennsylvania Tuesday evening.

Capt. J. G. Macomber, fort chaplain at Fort Custer, was a passenger from the east on Tuesday's train. Mr. P. F. Mallory left on the west

bound train, Tuesday, for Miles City, to be absent a few weeks. Morris Cohn and A. R. Nininger, of Miles City, came in yesterday, and leaves for the east Wednesday morning.

That prince of good fellows, J. M. Hanniford, general freight agent of the North Pacific, was in the city this week.

W. B. Watson goes east Saturday or Monday to leave his boy with his sister in Boston, who will give the lad a thorough schooling. Mrs. James McFarlane, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Florence Thompson,

will leave for a visit to Mr. McFarlane at Miles City Friday. Senator Conger, of Michigan, has been invited to be present at the Bismarck Fourth of July celebration, and will prob-

ably accept the invitation. Delegate Pettigrew says Southern Da kota will be the next state admitted to the Union. He claims a present population of 110,000, with thousands pouring in.

Gen.; Thompkins, Quartermaster General, Department of the Missouri, arrived from his hurried trip to Glendive Monday, and left for the east on the morning

Horn on a visit to Mrs. Larsen at Glendive. Belle deserves a rest, and all of the good things the people at Glendive can provide for her. Mrs. Lieutenant Hoppin, of Ft. Custer,

arrived on the steamer Bachelor Mon-

Belle Comeford leaves on the Big

day, and returned on the eclipse. She came down the river as an escort to her invalid father, Gen. J. W. Davidson. Dr. Kalbach went out to Clarke yesterday to visit his friend Richards, who is now a full-fledged granger of that region,

his family having arrived a few days since. The doctor also has a very valu-

able tract of land near Clarke. Gen. J. W. Davidson, Coloner 2d Cavalry, arrived on steamer Bachelor, Monday, on his way east, on a sick leave of absence for one year. Gen. Davidson was thrown from his horse some time since and struck on his stomach on the pummel of the saddle. Since that time he has lost one hundred pounds in flesh

and his health has been exceedingly poor.

Capt. H. L. Swords, in the Chicago grain trade, is in the city, looking over the great west with a view to giving some idea of the crap prospects. He will extend his tour of observation to Fort Benton and other points in Montana. Capt, Swords was an aid on the staff of Gen. O. B. Witcox at the close of the war, and was one of the youngest, but most gallant officers in the service. He was a comrade of Col. Louisberry in the old Ninth Army Corps.

The Bridge. The fact of the recent high water having partially interfered with the work on the dike has led many people to suppose that labor upon the great bridge at Bismarck had been temporarilly suspended. Such is not the case by any means, as can be ascertained by a visit to the upper landing. Engineers Parkhurst and Crosby have removed from the Sheridan House, and now spend their entire time at their office at bridge headquarters in materializing the plans already matured. A telegraph office has been established at the approach, and the detail of the work is being completed just as rapidly as possible. Bellows & Fogerty have a large force of men at work in grading the approach, and are tumbling the dirt down the sides of the bluff in such a lively manner that the buildings owned by Messrs. Peoples, Kelley and others will have to be removed at once. Within a short distance \$0,000 yards of earth is to be taken out. Of this amount 20,000 yards is being carried down the bluff in dump cars, and will level up a large section of the side-hill south of the engineers' headquarters. The remaining 60,000 yards of earth will be hauled into the fills and carried to the bluff above, which work is already commenced. The work of grading the approach is contracted to be completed by October 1.

THE DIKE. Nothing more than is at present being done will be attempted upon the dike until there is a lower stage of water. The work now being performed consists in loading the flat boats with heavy rock, which is daily towed by the transfer to the west end, where it is dumped to prevent any further wasting away. Engineer Parkhurst states that the dike is doing all that was expected of it in the matter of changing the channel. The report had gained currency that the channel was going toward the Mandan shore, but such is not the case. Soundings taken immediately after the ice went out in the spring showed the river bed to be nearly level, but after the scouring commenced a channel began to form on the Bismarck side, which, aided by the dike, has con-

stantly deepened. From soundings taken

one week ago last Saturday the average

depth of water along the dike was ascer-

tained to be about nine feet. Since that

feet. Even during the high water one crews have been engaged in eastern cities deposit or fill of ten feet was made on the Mandan side, and the water on the Bismarck side is now constantly from fifteen to eighteen feet deeper than near the west bank. Profiles of the river bed, made from the several soundings at different dates, may be seen at the engineer's

CAISSONS, ETC.

It is expected that one span of the

bridge, which involves the construction of two piers, will be completed before winter. The sinking of the first of the two caissons will begin about the 10th of July, at which time the masoury work will also commence. One of the caissons is already well under way in construction, and is to be 26x74 by 161/2 feet high. This will be floated to its proper position and anchored between piles before the work of sinking it commences. This will be accomplished by the weight of the masonry and by the pumping out of the sand and water in the seven feet high air tight chamber, in which the men will work as it sinks. The required depth will be not far from sixty feet below the 'surface of the water, and the pressure of compressed air upon the workmen will be about twenty-five pounds to the square inch. Each caission will contain 150,000 feet of oak and pine timber, and will weigh two hundred and fifty tons. The workmen will descend to the working chamber through cylinders of iron, provided with iron ladder rounds. Before entering these, two iron doors have to be passed through, which fit their easings of iron and rubber air tight. A chamber separates these, and one door cannot be opened until the other is closed. This chamber between the doors is large enough to hold the entire force of workmen that will be employed below, in case of accident to the air pumps. Once in this chamber, and the inner door closed the men are sate, although there is but little chance of any accident. The air pumping engines are constructed in four different parts, two of which are sufficient in case of accident. All of this machinery, including the derrick, pile drivers, engines, etc. are on the ground, and the large flat boat to float them was launched Tuesday atternoon. The masons are busily engaged in the stone quarries, and the Bismarck bridge is booming.

Steamboat Mtrikes. Tuesday morning another of the

strikes that are annoying and vexatious to steamboat owners, and rarely result in anything but loss of time and money, to the boat crews, occurred at the steamboat landing. The men of the steamers Big Horn and Bachelor refused to work except at greatly advanced wages, and also by means of intimidation prevented others that were anxious and willing to work from accepting of their rejected positions. Anticipating trouble of the kind, Mr. Jo. Leighton, of the Yellowstone line, had, through an eastern agent, engaged enough able bodied men to coastitute half a dozen good crews, explaining to them the work to be performed, and contracting with them at \$35 a month and board. One of these crews arrived at Bismarck Monday night, Mr. Leighton having fulfilled his part of the contract by advancing one half of the money for their railroad fares, and agreeing to pay their bills at the Merchants. Before Wednesday morning, however, the dissatisfied strikers from the other boats managed to make a portion of the thirty men dissatisfied with their bargain, and join with them in an agreement to maintain a strike. The balance, that were willing to work were then intimidated by the two factions, and were threatened with violence if they should attempt to assist in loading or unloading the boats. As there had been a plain violation of contract, and money had been obtained under false pretenses, twenty-seven of the crew from St. Paul were arrested and lodged in jail upon the latter charge. One of their number, who persistently refused to work, was given a trial before Justice Hare, it being agreed that his should be a test case. After the evidence had been given and considered, the man was held for trial before the district court. Previous to this time, however, the other twenty-six men signified their willingness to go to work if they could be protected from harm, and Mr. Leighton not desiring to appear against them, they were released upon a promise to go to work this morning under protection. In order to afford this protection, Major Kirk requested a detail of troops from Fort Lincoln, and five men under command of Lieut. English arrived on the steamer Butte, and immediately went aboard the Bachelor. Major Kirk stipulated in his request that the troops should use no violence of any kind unless there was an open and riotuous outbreak among the men, and not even then until ordered so to do by the mayor of the city or some civil authority. The different steamboat owners are united in a deter-

month and board at present, and will al-

low their boats to lie at the bank before

strike is at an end.

John Dillon.

and will arrive nightly by train until the

John Dillon, who was probably fatally stabbed at Deadwood a few days ago, used to be a prince among contractors in the Missouri river country. He received \$60,000 for transfering the Indian agency from Grand River to Standing Rock, and although squandering money recklessly, only four years ago had a bank account of over \$100,000. Fifty dollars to treat the house or a thousand on a single "blow out" were common occurrences. Five dollars for a shave or \$10 for a single meal were also frequent. He never took any change, and never was known to ask any but once, when he came into the TRIBUNE office and offered a check for \$2,500 for a puff for his transportation line from Pierre to the Hills. He wanted \$25 back. His usual salutation to a newspaper man was, "Here's \$20; send me your G-d d—d old newspaper. Of course, his fortune was soon gone, and for the past two years he has been chopping wood for a a living. He had some interests in the Black Hills, being interested in the Rattler, and it is presumed he went there in the hope of getting something out of it. John Dillon had many good traits and many friends, most of whom would like to see the cowardly villian who killed him

Shipment of Hides.

swing for it.

An additional side track was laid at the landing yesterday and the work of removing the hides will now progress more rapidly. Aside from those brought down by the Eclipse, Big Horn and Helena, the Batchelor brought forty car loads and the Dacotah seventy. Immense quanti. ties remain to come down the river, four hundred car loads from the Yellowstone not to speak of the large collection of robes and peltries to come from Fort Benton and other points above Fort Buford. This is an immense increase over previous years, and if the North Pacific was not at first prepared to handle them it was because they could not comprehend the extent of this trade.

The Charming Young Widow.

The letters addressed to Mrs. "E. L. D," the charming young widow who wants work and a home in the West who would not be averse to marrying, again have been forwarded to Washington, D. C., where the person resides, and will doubtless in due time receive proper attention. Mrs. D. writes a beautiful hand, and appears to be familiar with business, but evidently, like hundreds of others, discouraged, and has naturally turned her attention westward. A good looking widow of thirty is not to be sneezed at these days.

A Bilk.

The craft is warned against a tramp printer who took the trail for the west yesterday. His name is John B. Wallace. He is a short, thickset fellow, about twenty-two years old, full face and light mustache. He is a bilk of the first water, utterly unworthy of respect or confidence. He beat his boarding house, beat his associates, beat the news boys and wound up by stealing an overcoat and other clothing from his room mate. Montana publishers should be on their guard.

A New Firm.

L. E. Nelson, the Fargo druggist, together with his brother, Mr. O. H. Nelson, visited Bismarck yesterday, and were so well pleased with the city that they decided at once to engage in business here. They have rented of Mr. Malloy, the store adjoining the Western Houses recently occupied by Schifflers, as a gentlemans furnishing goods store, and will at once open up a complete stock of notions. Among the other new business firms in Bismarck, Messrs. Nelson will be heartily welcomed.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St.,

Send for their Catalogue and terms,

There is no use in drugging yourself to death, and buying all the vile medicines for internal use when you can be cured of fever and ague, dumb ague, billions disorders, jaundice, dyspep-sia as well as all disorders and ailments of the sia. as well as all disorders and aliments of the liver, blood and stomach, by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pads, which is a sure cure every time. If your druggist dees not keep the rad, send \$1.50 in a letter to French Pad Co., foledo, O., and it will be sent you by return rail. It is the only Pad that is guarananteed to cure. Beware of counterfeits.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful re terative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is neurished and sepported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most conomical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and; officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity, of Hall's mination not to pay more than \$35 a Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. For sale by all time the water has fallen three and a half | being forced to submit to a raise. Other | dealers.